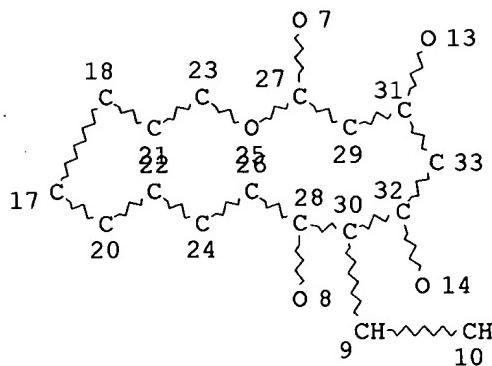


=> d 14

L4 HAS NO ANSWERS

L4

STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> s 14 ful

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 09:10:08 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 63107 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 63107 ITERATIONS

770 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L5 770 SEA SSS FUL L4

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
165.32	179.47

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:10:14 ON 23 AUG 2005

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 23 Aug 2005 VOL 143 ISS 9

FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 Aug 2005 (20050822/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 15

L6 19 L5

=> d bib abs 1-19

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2005:692087 CAPLUS

TI Use of epothilones in the treatment of neuronal connectivity defects such as schizophrenia and autism

IN Andrieux, Annie; Job, Didier; Schweitzer, Annie; Hoefle, Gerhard

PA Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale INSERM, Fr.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1559447	A1	20050803	EP 2004-290249	20040130
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	WO 2005075023	A1	20050818	WO 2005-IB217	20050128
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI EP 2004-290249 A 20040130

AB The present invention is about the use of at least one epothilone or derivative thereof as an active ingredient for manufacturing a medicament for use in the treatment of disease(s) involving a neuronal connectivity defect such as schizophrenia or autism.

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:490724 CAPLUS

DN 141:38480

TI Preparation of epothilone-saccharide conjugates for site specific delivery in the treatment of proliferative diseases

IN Bosslet, Klaus; Hess-Stumpf, Holger; Hoffmann, Jens; Klar, Ulrich;
Rotgeri, Andrea

PA Schering A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004050089	A1	20040617	WO 2003-EP13780	20031205
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TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 DE 10256982 A1 20040624 DE 2002-10256982 20021205
 US 2004167083 A1 20040826 US 2003-728098 20031205
 PRAI DE 2002-10256982 A 20021205
 US 2002-431197P P 20021206
 OS MARPAT 141:38480
 GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Conjugates of formula I [R₁, R_{1a}, R₂, R_{2a}, R₃, R₄. R_{4a} = H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl; R₁R_{1a}, R₂R_{2a}, R₄R_{4a} = alkylene; R₅ = H, alkyl, aryl, (substituted) CO₂H, (substituted) CH₂OH, CN, etc.; R₆R₇ = H, bond, O, NH, alkyl-N, CH₂; D-E = CH₂CH₂, CH=CH, C.tplbond.C, CH(OH)-CH(OH), etc.; G = O, CH₂; W = aromatic radical, CHO, etc.; Z = O, (substituted) OH; A-Y = O-CO, O-CH₂, NH-CO, etc.; L₁, L₂, L₃ = H, COCl, CSCl, (substituted) CO-O-phenoxy-saccharide, etc.] with epothilones and epothilone derivs. (as effectors) with suitable saccharides or saccharide derivs. (as recognition units) are described. Their production is carried out by the recognition units being reacted with suitable linkers, and the compds. that are produced are conjugated to the effectors. The pharmaceutical use of the conjugates for treating proliferative or angiogenesis-associated processes is described. Thus, II was prepared in several steps.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:120722 CAPLUS

DN 140:181251

TI Preparation of new epothilone peptide effector conjugates for pharmaceutical use in the treatment of proliferative or angiogenesis associated disease processes

IN Berger, Markus; Siemeister, Gerhard; Klar, Ulrich; Willuda, Joerg; Menrad, Andreas; Bosslet, Klaus

PA Schering AG, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 148 pp.

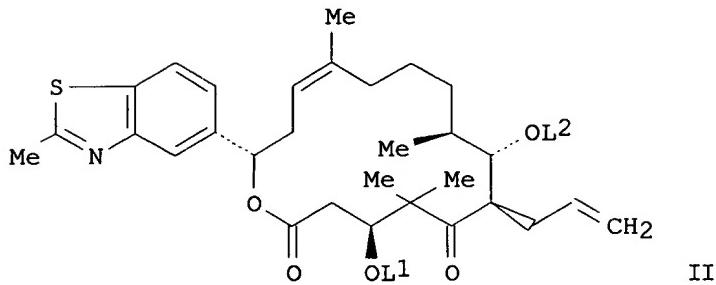
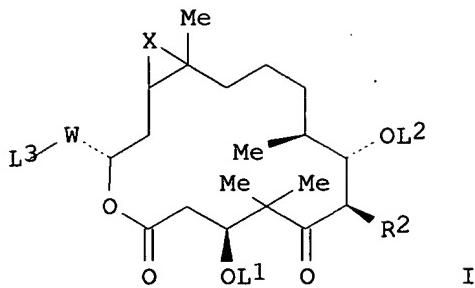
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004012735	A2	20040212	WO 2003-EP8483	20030731
	WO 2004012735	A3	20040527		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 10234975	A1	20040212	DE 2002-10234975	20020731
	DE 10305098	A1	20040819	DE 2003-10305098	20030207
	CA 2492437	AA	20040212	CA 2003-2492437	20030731
	EP 1524979	A2	20050427	EP 2003-743752	20030731
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	BR 2003013043	A	20050614	BR 2003-13043	20030731
PRAI	DE 2002-10234975	A	20020731		
	DE 2003-10305098	A	20030207		
	US 2003-451673P	P	20030305		



AB Preparation of epothilone derivs., such as I (R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, etc.; L1, L2 = carboxyl, carbamoyl, carbonic linking group with a terminal group, such as maleimido, suitable for forming a sulfide link with a bio. mol.; L3 = heteroaryl, such as thiazol-4-yl; W = alkenylene linking group; or L3W = heteroaryl, such as benzothiazol-5-yl; X = O, bond), as effectors linked with suitable biomols. as recognition units was described (no biol. testing data was presented). Production of the epothilone conjugates was carried out by the effectors being reacted with suitable linkers, and the compds. that were produced were conjugated to biomol. recognition units. These conjugates are claimed for use in the treatment of proliferative or angiogenesis-associated disease processes, such as tumors, inflammatory diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, such as multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease, and rheumatoid arthritis. Thus, epothilone derivative II [L1 = 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydropyrrol-1-yl)-1-Pr, L2 = H] was prepared via a carbamoylation of silylated epothilone I (L1 = H, L2 = SiMe₂CMe₃) with 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydropyrrol-1-yl)-1-propylisocyanate and subsequent desilylation.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:117139 CAPLUS

DN 140:181250

TI Preparation of new epothilone peptide effector conjugates for pharmaceutical use in the treatment of proliferative or angiogenesis associated disease processes

IN Berger, Markus; Klar, Ulrich; Siemeister, Gerhard; Willuda, Joerg; Menrad, Andreas; Bosslet, Klaus

PA Schering AG, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 43 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10234975	A1	20040212	DE 2002-10234975	20020731
	CA 2492437	AA	20040212	CA 2003-2492437	20030731
	WO 2004012735	A2	20040212	WO 2003-EP8483	20030731
	WO 2004012735	A3	20040527		

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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005026971 A1 20050203 US 2003-631011 20030731

EP 1524979 A2 20050427 EP 2003-743752 20030731

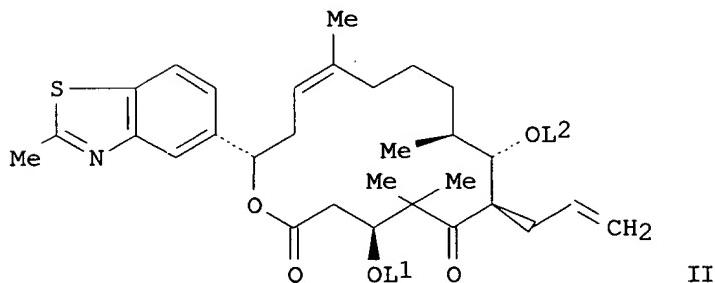
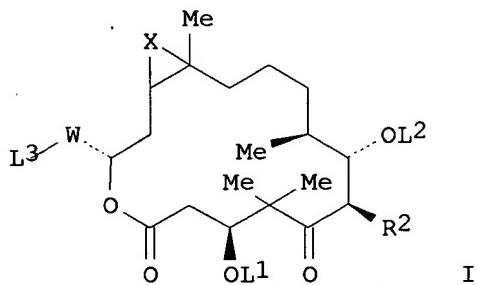
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

BR 2003013043 A 20050614 BR 2003-13043 20030731

PRAI DE 2002-10234975 A 20020731
DE 2003-10305098 A 20030207
US 2003-451673P P 20030305
WO 2003-EP8483 W 20030731

OS MARPAT 140:181250

GI



AB Preparation of epothilone derivs., such as I (R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, etc.; L1, L2 = carboxyl, carbamoyl, carbonic linking group with a terminal group, such as maleimido, suitable for forming a sulfide link with a bio. mol.; L3 = heteroaryl, such as thiazol-4-yl; W = alkenylene linking group; or L3W = heteroaryl, such as benzothiazol-5-yl; X = O, bond), as effectors linked with suitable biomols. as recognition units was described (no biol. testing data was presented). Production of the epothilone conjugates was carried out by the effectors being reacted with suitable linkers, and the compds. that were produced were conjugated to biomol. recognition units. These conjugates are claimed for use in the treatment of proliferative or angiogenesis-associated disease processes, such as tumors, inflammatory diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, such as multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease, and rheumatoid arthritis. Thus, epothilone derivative II [L1 = 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydropyrrol-1-yl)-1-Pr, L2 = H] was prepared via a carbamoylation of silylated epothilone I (L1 = H, L2 = SiMe₂CMe₃) with 3-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydropyrrol-1-yl)-1-propylisocyanate and subsequent desilylation.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:719306 CAPLUS
DN 139:240340
TI Use of epothilones in the treatment of brain diseases associated with proliferative processes
IN Lichtner, Rosemarie; Rotgeri, Andrea; Klar, Ulrich; Hoffmann, Jens;
Buchmann, Bernd; Schwede, Wolfgang; Skuballa, Werner
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003074053	A1	20030912	WO 2003-EP2085	20030228
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1340498	A1	20030903	EP 2002-4745	20020301
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	CA 2477403	AA	20030912	CA 2003-2477403	20030228
	EP 1480643	A1	20041201	EP 2003-743360	20030228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	BR 2003008154	A	20050104	BR 2003-8154	20030228
PRAI	EP 2002-4745	A	20020301		
	US 2002-361062P	P	20020301		
	WO 2003-EP2085	W	20030228		

OS MARPAT 139:240340

AB The invention provides the use of an Epothilone, which shows an average distribution coefficient between plasma and brain of 0.3 to 1.5 in the mouse i.v. bolus injection assay, for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a brain disease associated with proliferative processes.

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:693140 CAPLUS

DN 139:191465

TI Use of epothilones in the treatment of brain diseases associated with proliferative processes
IN Lichtner, Rosemarie; Rotgeri, Andrea; Buchmann, Bernd; Hoffmann, Karin;
Klar, Ulrich; Schwede, Wolfgang; Skuballa, Werner
PA Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
LA English

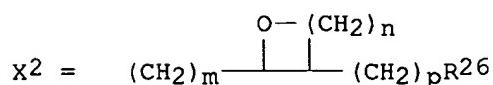
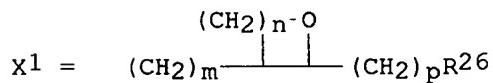
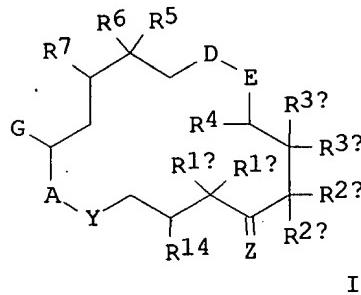
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1340498	A1	20030903	EP 2002-4745	20020301
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	CA 2477403	AA	20030912	CA 2003-2477403	20030228
	WO 2003074053	A1	20030912	WO 2003-EP2085	20030228
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				

GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
 PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
 UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 US 2004019088 A1 20040129 US 2003-375043 20030228
 EP 1480643 A1 20041201 EP 2003-743360 20030228
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 BR 2003008154 A 20050104 BR 2003-8154 20030228
 PRAI EP 2002-4745 A 20020301
 US 2002-361062P P 20020301
 WO 2003-EP2085 W 20030228
 OS MARPAT 139:191465
 AB The invention provides the use of an epothilone, which shows an average distribution coefficient between plasma and brain of 0.3-1.5 in the mouse i.v. bolus injection assay, for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a brain disease associated with proliferative processes.
 RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:157050 CAPLUS
 DN 136:216592
 TI Procedures for the production of 12,13-cyclopropylepothilone derivatives, as well as for their use in pharmaceutical preparations
 PA Schering Ag, Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 64 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 10041470	A1	20020228	DE 2000-10041470	20000818
PRAI DE 2000-10041470		20000818		
OS CASREACT 136:216592; MARPAT 136:216592				
GI				



AB The present invention describes new 6-alkenyl- and 6-alkynylepothilone derivs., e.g., I [R1a, R1b = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl; R1aR1b = (CH₂)_r, CH₂OCH₂; r = 1 - 5; R2a = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl, (CH₂)_m-C.tplbond.C-(CH₂)pR26, (CH₂)_m-C:C-(CH₂)pR26, X₁, X₂; n = 0 - 5; p = 0 - 3; m = 0 - 4; R2b = (CH₂)_m-C.tplbond.C-(CH₂)pR26, (CH₂)_m-C:C-(CH₂)pR26, X₁, X₂; R3a = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl; R3b = O-protecting group; R4 = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl, halogen, OH, O-protecting group, CN; R5 = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl, (CH₂)_s-T; S = 1 - 4; T = OH, O-protecting group, halogen; R6R7 = C(R33)₂, NR32 AY = OC(:O), OCH₂, CH₂C(:O), NR29C(:O), NR29SO₂; DE = CH₂CH₂, CH₂O, OCH₂; G = X:CR₈-, bicyclic or tricyclic aryl; X = O, (O-alkyl)₂, etc.; Z = H, H, OH, H, O-protective group; R8 = H, halogen, CN, C1-20-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl; R14 = H, OH, halogen, O-SO₂-alkyl, O-SO₂-aryl, O-SO₂-aralkyl; R26 = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl, C1-10-acyl, OH, O-protecting group; R29 = .H, C1-20-alkyl; R32 = H, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-acyl; R33 = H, halogen], which interact with tubulins by stabilizing the formed microtubulins (no data). I are able specifically to affect cell division and are suitable, for example for the treatment of malignant tumors ovarian -, stomach -, colon -, adeno -, chest -, lungs -, head and neck carcinoma, malignant melanoma, acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia. In addition I are suitable for the anti-angiogenesis therapy as well as for the treatment of chronic ignitable illnesses (psoriasis, arthritis). For the avoidance of uncontrolled cell rampant growths on as well as the better compatibility of medical implants I can be up and/or brought into polymers materials. According to invention, I can be used alone or for the achievement of additive or synergistic effects in combination with further principles and substance classes applicable in the tumor therapy. Exptl. data from patents PCT/EP00/01333 and PCT/IB00/00657 are reproduced here.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:780370 CAPLUS

DN 135:331294

TI Preparation of epothilone derivatives for pharmaceutical use in the treatment of cancer

IN Buchmann, Bernd; Klar, Ulrich; Skuballa, Werner; Schwede, Wolfgang; Hoffmann, Jens; Lichtner, Rosemarie

PA Schering A.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 42 pp.

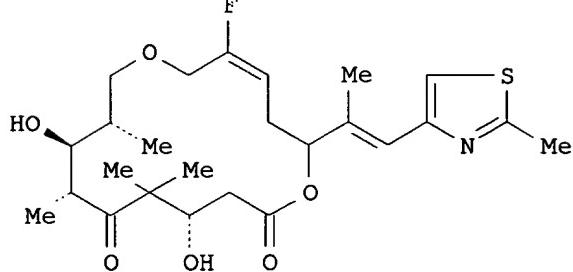
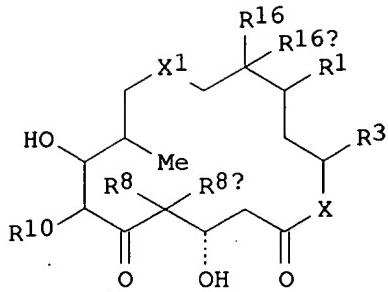
CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10020517	A1	20011025	DE 2000-10020517	20000419
	WO 2001081342	A2	20011101	WO 2001-EP4552	20010419
	WO 2001081342	A3	20020510		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	EP 1276740	A2	20030122	EP 2001-936262	20010419
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
	JP 2003531207	T2	20031021	JP 2001-578432	20010419
	NO 2002005029	A	20021018	NO 2002-5029	20021018
	US 2004058969	A1	20040325	US 2002-257925	20021018
PRAI	DE 2000-10020517	A	20000419		
	WO 2001-EP4552	W	20010419		
OS	MARPAT 135:331294				



AB Epothilones, such as I [R3 = heteroaryl, heteroarylalkenyl, heteroarylhaloalkenyl, etc.; R8, R8a = H, alkyl, arylalkyl; R8R8a = alkylene, heteroalkene; R10 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl; R1R16a = bond, O; R16 = H, CN, alkyl, halogen; X = O, NH; X1 = O, CH2], were prepared for a variety of therapeutic uses, such as treatment of malignant tumors, proliferative diseases, leukemia, and chronic inflammatory diseases. Thus, epothilone II was prepared via a multistep synthetic sequence starting from (3S)-dihydro-3-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-2(3H)-furanone, L-(-)-malic acid, and [(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)methyl]phosphonic acid di-Et ester. Pharmaceutical formulations of the prepared oxa-epothilones were discussed, but specific biol. activity data was not presented.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:729040 CAPLUS

DN 136:95676

TI Subcellular distribution of epothilones in human tumor cells

AU Lichtner, R. B.; Rotgeri, A.; Bunte, T.; Buchmann, B.; Hoffmann, J.; Schwede, W.; Skuballa, W.; Klar, U.

CS Research Laboratories of Schering AG, Berlin, 13342, Germany

SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2001), 98(20), 11743-11748

CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PB National Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

AB Epothilones are a new class of natural and potent antineoplastic agents that stabilize microtubules. Although 12,13-epoxide derivs. are potent antiproliferative agents, the activities of the corresponding 12,13-olefin analogs are significantly decreased. These data were confirmed for two new analogs, 6-propyl-EpoB (pEB) and 6-propyl-EpoD (pED), in comparison with the natural compds. EpoB/EpoD, by using human A431, MCF7, and MDR1-overexpressing NCI/Adr cells. By using tritiated pEB/pED, compound uptake, release, and nuclear accumulation were investigated in A431 and NCI/Adr cells. In these cells, epothilones can principally be recognized and exported by verapamil-sensitive efflux pumps, which are not identical to MDR1. The degree of export depends on the structure, olefin vs. epoxide-analog, and also on the intracellular drug concentration. The accumulation of pED used at 3.5 or 70 nM, resp., was increased in the presence of 10 μM Verapamil in both cell lines 2- to 8-fold. In contrast, the intracellular levels of pEB were affected by Verapamil only at 3.5 nM pEB in NCI/Adr (2-fold) and not in A431 cells. In addition, strong

nuclear accumulation was observed for pEB (40-50%) but not paclitaxel or pED (5-15%) in both cell lines. Our study suggests that differences in growth inhibitory efficacy between epoxide and olefin analogs may be based on different mechanisms of drug accumulation and subcellular distribution.

RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:676638 CAPLUS

DN 135:236394

TI Synthesis of radioactively labeled epothilone derivatives and their biochemical and pharmaceutical usage

IN Klar, Ulrich; Gay, Juergen; Skuballa, Werner; Schwede, Wolfgang; Buchmann, Bernd; Bunte, Thomas; Lichtner, Rosemarie

PA Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

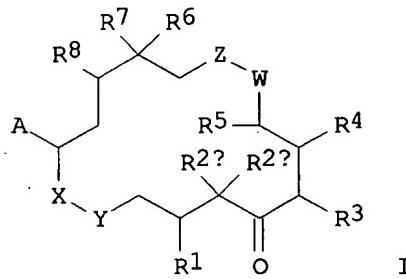
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001066154	A2	20010913	WO 2001-EP2699	20010309
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI DE 2000-10013363 A 20000309

OS MARPAT 135:236394

GI



AB The invention relates to novel radioactively labeled pharmacol. effective epothilone derivs. of general formula (I), where R1 represents O-PG and hydroxyl, where PG is a protective group; R2a, R2b are the same or different and represent, independent of one another, hydrogen C1-C10 alkyl, aryl, C7-C20 aralkyl or, together, represent a $(CH_2)_m$ group, where m is equal to 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5; R3 represents a C2-C10 alkyl group, a C2-C10 alkenyl group or a C8-C20 aralkyl each containing 2n tritium atoms, where n equals 1 or 2; R4 represents O-PG and hydroxyl; R5 represents hydrogen C1-C10 alkyl, aryl, C7-C20 aralkyl and halogen; W-Z represents a CH2-CH2, CH2-O or O-CH2 group; R6 represents hydrogen, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl, C7-C20 aralkyl, $(CH_2)_s$ -V and halogen, where s equals 1, 2, 3 or 4 and V represents O-PG, hydroxyl or halogen; R7, R8 each represent a hydrogen atom and, together, represent an addnl. bond or an oxygen atom; A represents aryl, C7-C20 aralkyl, and a group R10-CH=C9-, where R9 represents hydrogen, halogen, CN, C1-C20 alkyl, aryl, and C7-C20 aralkyl, and R10 represents hydrogen, C1-C20 alkyl-, aryl-, C7-C20 aralkyl, and; X-Y represents an O-C(=O), an O-CH2, a CH2-C(=O), an NR11-C(=O) and an

NR11-SO₂ group, wherein R11 represents hydrogen and C1-C10 alkyl. The novel compds. of formula I are valuable pharmaceuticals and valuable diagnostic probes for elucidating, for example, active mechanisms and biochem., pharmacokinetic and/or pharmacodynamic processes.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:790507 CAPLUS

DN 133:362656

TI Preparation of 6-alkenyl-, 6-alkynyl- and 6-epoxyepothilone derivatives and their antitumor activity

IN Klar, Ulrich; Schwede, Wolfgang; Skuballa, Werner; Buchmann, Bernd; Hoffmann, Jens; Lichtner, Rosemarie

PA Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 298 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000066589	A1	20001109	WO 2000-IB657	20000501
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 19921086	A1	20001102	DE 1999-19921086	19990430
	DE 19954228	A1	20010913	DE 1999-19954228	19991104
	DE 10015836	A1	20011011	DE 2000-10015836	20000327
	CA 2371226	AA	20001109	CA 2000-2371226	20000501
	BR 2000010190	A	20020108	BR 2000-10190	20000501
	EP 1173441	A1	20020123	EP 2000-922826	20000501
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002543203	T2	20021217	JP 2000-615619	20000501
	EE 200100568	A	20030217	EE 2001-568	20000501
	NZ 514989	A	20040227	NZ 2000-514989	20000501
	AU 772750	B2	20040506	AU 2000-43103	20000501
	BG 106053	A	20020531	BG 2001-106053	20011026
	NO 2001005278	A	20011221	NO 2001-5278	20011029
PRAI	DE 1999-19921086	A1	19990430		
	DE 1999-19954228	A1	19991104		
	DE 2000-10015836	A1	20000327		
	DE 2000-10013363	A	20000309		
	WO 2000-IB657	W	20000501		
OS	MARPAT	133:362656			
GI					

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The antitumor agents, 6-alkenyl-, 6-alkynyl- and 6-epoxyepothilones I (R_{1a}, R_{1b} are same or different = H, C1-C10 alkyl, C6-C12 aryl, C7-C20 aralkyl each optionally substituted; or together = (CH₂)_m m = 1-5 or -CH₂OCH₂-; R_{2a}(R_{2b} replace a with b) = H, substituted alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, (CH₂)_{ra}-C.tplbond.(or =)C-(CH₂)_{pa}-R_{26a}, Q, Q₁ where n = 0-5; ra, rb = the same or different and = 0-4; pa, pb = the same or different and = 0-3; R_{3a} = H, substituted alkyl, aryl or aralkyl; R_{3b} = OH, OPG14; R₁₄ = H, OR_{14a}, halogen and R_{14a} = H, SO₂-alkyl, SO₂-aryl or SO₂-aralkyl; R₄ = H, substituted alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, halogen, OR₂₅, CN; R_{26a}, R_{26b} = same or different = H, substituted alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, C1-C10 acyl or

if pa or pb > 0, addnl. a group OR27; R25 = R27 = R22 = H, PG; R5 = H, substituted alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, (CH₂)_sT s = 1-4, T = OR22 or halogen; R6, R7 = H or together = bond or O; G = X=CR8 or bi- or tricyclic aryl radical and R8 = H, halogen, CN, or substituted alkyl, aryl or aralkyl; X = O, two OR23 groups, C₂-C₁₀-alkylene- α , ω -dioxy straight chain or branched; H/OR9 or CR10R11 group and R23 = alkyl radical, R9 = H, PG, R10, R11 = same or different = H, substituted alkyl, aryl or aralkyl, or together with the methylene are a 5-7 carbocyclic ring; D-E = CH₂CH₂ or OCH₂; A = OC(O), OCH₂, CH₂C(O), NR29C(O), NR29SO₂ and R29 = H, alkyl; Z = O or H/OR12 and R12 = H, PG) were prepared. Thus II was prepared in a multistep synthesis starting from (4S)-4-(2-methyl-1-oxoprop-2-yl)-2,2-dimethyl[1,3]dioxane and 5-trimethylsilylpent-4-in-1-yl magnesium bromide. II had an IC₅₀ value [nM] of 3.0 for the growth inhibition of human MCF-7 breast- and 75 for multidrug resistant NCI/ADR carcinoma cell lines with a selectivity of 2.5. The new epothilone derivs. interact with tubulin by stabilizing microtubuli that are formed. They are able to influence the cell-splitting in a phase-specific manner and are therefore useful in treating diseases or conditions associated with the need for cell growth, division and/or proliferation. Thus the epothilone derivs. are suitable for treating malignant tumors, e.g., ovarian, stomach, colon, adeno-, breast, lung, head and neck carcinomas, malignant melanoma, acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia; and for anti-angiogenesis therapy as well as for treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases (such as psoriasis, arthritis).

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:772379 CAPLUS

DN 133:321769

TI 6-Alkenyl and 6-alkynyl derivatives of epothilone

IN Klar, Ulrich; Schwede, Wolfgang; Skuballa, Werner; Buchmann, Bernd; Hoffmann, Jens; Lichtner, Rosemarie

PA Schering A.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 18 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19921086	A1	20001102	DE 1999-19921086	19990430
	CA 2371226	AA	20001109	CA 2000-2371226	20000501
	WO 2000066589	A1	20001109	WO 2000-IB657	20000501
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	BR 2000010190	A	20020108	BR 2000-10190	20000501
	EP 1173441	A1	20020123	EP 2000-922826	20000501
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002543203	T2	20021217	JP 2000-615619	20000501
	EE 200100568	A	20030217	EE 2001-568	20000501
	NZ 514989	A	20040227	NZ 2000-514989	20000501
	AU 772750	B2	20040506	AU 2000-43103	20000501
	BG 106053	A	20020531	BG 2001-106053	20011026
	NO 2001005278	A	20011221	NO 2001-5278	20011029
	ZA 2001009859	A	20030228	ZA 2001-9859	20011129
	US 2005113429	A1	20050526	US 2004-965802	20041018
PRAI	DE 1999-19921086	A	19990430		
	DE 1999-19954228	A	19991104		

DE 2000-10013363 A 20000309
 DE 2000-10015836 A 20000327
 WO 2000-IB657 W 20000501

OS MARPAT 133:321769

AB The title compds. were prepared by various combinations of 3 fragments making up the mols. Thus, [4S,7R,8S,9S,13Z,16S(E)]-4,8-dihydroxy-16-[1-methyl-2-(2-pyridyl)ethenyl]-1-oxa-5,5,9,13-tetramethyl-7-(3-butynyl)-13-cyclohexadecene-2,6-dione was prepared in several steps starting from (4S)-4-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propyl)-2,2-dimethyl[1,3]dioxane and 5-(trimethylsilyl)-4-pentynylmagnesium bromide.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:738730 CAPLUS

DN 133:309795

TI Preparation of new epothilone derivatives and their pharmaceutical uses

IN Klar, Ulrich; Schwede, Wolfgang; Skuballa, Werner; Buchmann, Bernd; Schirner, Michael

PA Schering A.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 74 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

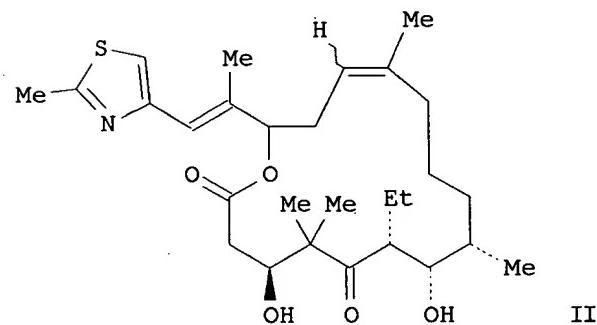
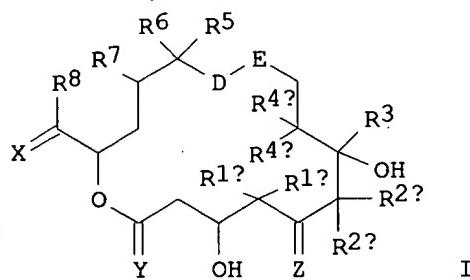
DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19908767	A1	20001019	DE 1999-19908767	19990218
PRAI	DE 1999-19908767			19990218	
OS	MARPAT 133:309795				

GI



AB New epothilone derivs. I (R1a,R1b = R2a, R2b = same or different H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl or $(CH_2)^{m,n}$, n = 2-5; R3 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R4a,R4b = same or different H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl or $(CH_2)^p$ = 2-5, CH₂CH₂, CH=CH, C.tplbond.C, epoxy, CH(OH)CH(OH), CH(OH)CH₂; D-E = a group; R5 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R6,R7 = H, bond, O; R8 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; X = O, OR₂₃ alkylene- α -, ω -dioxy group straight or branched, OR₉ or the CR₁₀R₁₁ group where R₂₃ = alkyl, R₉ = H or protecting group and R₁₀,R₁₁ = same or different H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl or R₁₀,R₁₁ =

together with methylene are a 5-7 membered carbocyclic ring; Y = O or two H; Z = O or H/OR12 and R12 = H or a protecting group) were prepared. Thus E- and Z-II were prepared via a multistep synthesis. I cooperate with tubulin by stabilizing formed microtubuli. I are able phase specifically to affect the cell division and are suitable for the treatment of malignant ovarian, stomach, colon, adeno, breast, lung, head and neck tumors, malignant melanomas, acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia. Derivs. of I are suitable for use in anti-angiogenic therapy as well as for treating chronic inflammatory diseases (psoriasis, arthritis). In order to prevent uncontrolled cell proliferations and to improve the compatibility of medical implants I can be applied or incorporated into polymeric materials. I can be used alone or to achieve additive or synergistic effects in combination with further principles and substance classes applicable in tumor therapy.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:592721 CAPLUS

DN 133:193028

TI Preparation of 16-halogen epothilone derivatives and their use as antitumor agents

IN Klar, Ulrich; Skuballa, Werner; Buchmann, Bernd; Schwede, Wolfgang; Schirner, Michael

PA Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.

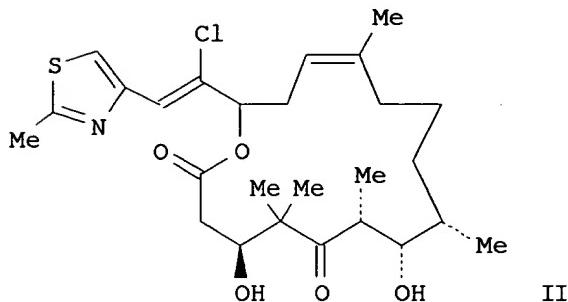
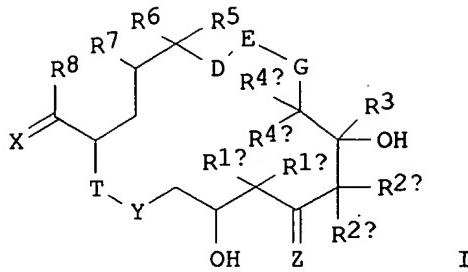
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000049021	A2	20000824	WO 2000-EP1333	20000218
	WO 2000049021	A3	20001228		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 19908765	A1	20000824	DE 1999-19908765	19990218
	DE 19954230	A1	20011115	DE 1999-19954230	19991104
	CA 2361278	AA	20000824	CA 2000-2361278	20000218
	EP 1150980	A2	20011107	EP 2000-909205	20000218
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 2000008331	A	20020129	BR 2000-8331	20000218
	JP 2002537301	T2	20021105	JP 2000-599760	20000218
	EE 200100431	A	20021216	EE 2001-431	20000218
	NZ 513268	A	20040528	NZ 2000-513268	20000218
	BG 105802	A	20020329	BG 2001-105802	20010809
	NO 2001004013	A	20011018	NO 2001-4013	20010817
	ZA 2001007648	A	20030107	ZA 2001-7648	20010917
	US 6610736	B1	20030826	US 2001-913495	20011207
	US 2004014978	A1	20040122	US 2003-364337	20030212
	US 6930102	B2	20050816		
PRAI	DE 1999-19908765	A	19990218		
	DE 1999-19954230	A	19991104		
	WO 2000-EP1333	W	20000218		
	US 2001-913495	A3	20011207		
OS	MARPAT	133:193028			
GI					



AB 16-Halogen epothilone derivs. I (R1a, R1b = R2a, R2b = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl, (CH₂)_m = 2-5; R3 = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl; G = O, CH₂; R4a, R4b = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl, (CH₂)_p = 2-5; D-E = 1,2-ethanediyl, 1,2-ethenediyl, ethynyl, oxiranyl, 1,2-dihydroxy-1,2-ethanediyl, 1(2)-hydroxy-1,2-ethanediyl, CH₂OH; R5 = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl, CO₂H, CO₂-alkyl, CH₂OH, CH₂O-alkyl, CH₂O-acyl, CN, CH₂NH₂, CH₂N(alkyl, acyl)_{1,2}, CH₂-halogen; R6, R7 = H, bond, O; R8 = halogen, CN; X = O, two alkoxy groups OR₂₃, C₂-C10-alkylene- α , ω -dihydroxy group straight or branched chain, H/OR₉, CH₁₀R₁₁ where R₂₃ = C1-C20-alkyl; R9 = H, or protecting group; R10, R11 = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl, 5-7 membered carbocyclic ring; T-Y = OC(=O), OCH₂, CH₂C(=O), NR₂₄C(=O), NR₂₄SO₂; R24 = H, C1-C10-alkyl; Z = O, H/OR₁₂ where R12 = H or protecting group) were prepared in addition to all possible stereoisomers and mixts. Thus II was prepared from 2-methyl-4-thiazolecarboxaldehyde in a multistep synthesis. The IC₅₀ of II was 5.1 nM on MCF-7 breast tumor and had an IC₅₀ of 37 nM on the multidrug resistant carcinoma NCI/ADR.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:592720 CAPLUS

DN 133:193027

TI Preparation of new epothilone derivatives having pharmaceutical application as antitumor agents

IN Klar, Ulrich; Schwede, Wolfgang; Buchmann, Bernd; Skuballa, Werner; Schirner, Michael; Grimm, Michael

PA Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000049020	A2	20000824	WO 2000-EP1332	20000218
	WO 2000049020	A3	20001228		
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,			

DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 19908763 A1 20000824 DE 1999-19908763 19990218

PRAI DE 1999-19908763 A 19990218

OS MARPAT 133:193027

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Epothilone derivs. I (R1a, R1b = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl; (CH₂)_m m = 1-5; CH₂OCH₂; R2a, R2b = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl; (CH₂)_n n = 2-5; E = A or B where t = 1-2, w = 1-2; G, G₁ = H, halogen, CN, R24, C1-C20-acyl, C1-C20-acyloxy, OR24, CO₂R24, N3, NO₂, NR24aR24b; R24a, R24b = R24, (CH₂)_e e = 4-6; R24 = R3a = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl; R14 = H, OR14a, halogen; R3b = OPG14; R3b, R4a = bond; R4a, R4b = H, F, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl; R5 = H, C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl, (CH₂)_s-A where s = 1-4, A = OR22, halogen; R22 = H, protecting group; R6, R7 = H, bond, O; R8 = H, F C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl; X = O, two alkoxy groups OR23, C2-C10-alkylene- α,ω -dihydroxy group straight or branched, H/OR9, CR10R11 where R23 = C1-C20-alkyl; R9 = H, protecting group; R10, R11 = H C1-C10-alkyl, aryl, C7-C20-aralkyl or together are a 5-7 membered carbocyclic ring; Y = O or 2 H atoms; Z = O, H/OR12 where R12 = O, protecting group) were prepared in addition to all possible stereoisomers and mixts. Thus II was prepared from 1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)benzene in a multistep synthesis. These epothilone derivs. interact with tubulin by stabilizing the formed microtubule. The compds. are able to influence the cell division in a phase-specific manner and are suited for treating malignant tumors, for example, ovarian cancer, gastric carcinoma, colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma, and acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia. These derivs. are suited for use in anti-angiogenic therapy as well as for treating chronic inflammatory diseases (psoriasis, arthritis). These compds. can be applied or incorporated in polymeric materials to prevent uncontrolled cell proliferations and to improve the compatibility of medical implants. They can be used alone or in conjunction with addnl. constituents and substance classes to achieve additive or synergistic effects in tumor therapy.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:592719 CAPLUS

DN 133:193025

TI Preparation of new epothilone derivatives and their pharmaceutical uses

IN Klar, Ulrich; Schwede, Wolfgang; Skuballa, Werner; Buchmann, Bernd;

Schirner, Michael; Menrad, Andreas

PA Schering A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

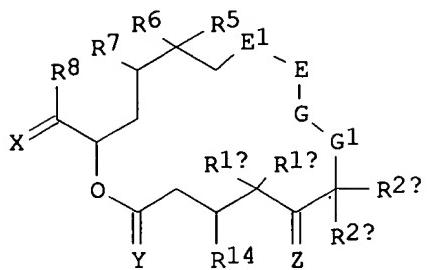
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

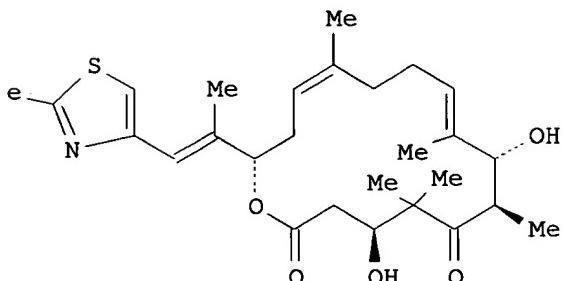
LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000049019	A2	20000824	WO 2000-EP1331	20000218
	WO 2000049019	A3	20010301		
	W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	DE 19908760	A1	20000824	DE 1999-19908760	19990218



I



II

AB Epothilone derivs. I (R1a, R1b = H, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl; C7-C20 aralkyl; or together are $(CH_2)_m$ m = 1-5; or CH_2OCH_2 ; R2a, R2b = H, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl; C7-C20 aralkyl; or together are $(CH_2)_n$ n = 2-5; G1-G-E-E1 = CR3aR3b-CH=CH-CH2; CR3aR3b-CD(T)R4-CHD(T)-CH2; (2,3-epoxy)-CR3aR3b-CH4OCH-CH2; CR3aR3b-COH(H)R4-CHOH(H)-CH2; CR3a=CR4-CH=CH where R3a = H, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl; C7-C20 aralkyl; R14 = H, OR14a, halogen, OSO2R14b; R3b = OPG14 or R3b, R14a = bond; R4 = H, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl; C7-C20 aralkyl; R5 = H, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl; C7-C20 aralkyl, $(CH_2)_s$ -A s = 1-4, A = OR22 or halogen; R22 = H or protecting group; R6, R7 = H, O, bond; R8 = H, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl; C7-C20 aralkyl; X = O, OR23, C2-C10-alkylene- α , ω -dihydroxy which can be a straight chain or branched; H/OR9 or the group CR10R11 where R23 = C1-C20 alkyl; R9 = H or a protecting group; R10,R11 = H, C1-C20 alkyl, aryl; C7-C20 aralkyl or R10,R11 together form a 5-7 membered carbocyclic ring; Y = O or 2 H atoms; Z = O or H/OR12 where R12 = H or a protecting group) were prepared in addition to all possible stereoisomers and mixts. Thus II was prepared from (\pm)-1-acetoxypentan-4-one in a multistep synthesis. These epothilone derivs. interact with tubulin by stabilizing the microtubuli which are formed. They are able to influence the cell division phase-specifically and are suitable for treating malignant tumors such as cancers of the ovaries, stomach, colon, glands, breasts, lungs, head and neck, malignant melanoma and acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia. These compds. are also suitable for anti-angiogenesis therapy and for treating chronic inflammatory diseases (psoriasis, arthritis) and can be deposited on or in polymer materials in order to prevent uncontrolled cell proliferations on medical implants and to improve the compatibility. These derivs. can be used alone or in combination with other principles and classes of substances that can be used in the therapy of tumors to achieve additive or synergistic effects.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:573798 CAPLUS

DN 133:177064

TI Preparation of epothilone derivatives useful as pharmaceuticals

IN Klar, Ulrich; Skuballa, Werner; Buchmann, Bernd; Schwede, Wolfgang;
Schirner, Michael

PA Schering A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 141 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000047584	A2	20000817	WO 2000-EP1104	20000211
	WO 2000047584	A3	20001228		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 19907480	A1	20000817	DE 1999-19907480	19990211
	CA 2360952	AA	20000817	CA 2000-2360952	20000211
	EP 1161430	A2	20011212	EP 2000-920433	20000211
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 2000008206	A	20020219	BR 2000-8206	20000211
	JP 2002536450	T2	20021029	JP 2000-598504	20000211
	EE 200100422	A	20021216	EE 2001-422	20000211
	BG 105803	A	20020329	BG 2001-105803	20010809
	NO 2001003900	A	20011011	NO 2001-3900	20010810
	ZA 2001007458	A	20021210	ZA 2001-7458	20010910
PRAI	DE 1999-19907480	A	19990211		
	DE 1999-19954229	A	19991104		
	WO 2000-EP1104	W	20000211		
OS	MARPAT 133:177064				
GI					

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Novel epothilone derivs. I (R4 = R5 = H, C1-C10 alkyl, aryl, C7-C20 aralkyl; R6, R7 are each H, or together an addnl. bond or O; R8 = Me or H; R1a, R1b together = trimethylene; R2 = Ph, CH2Ph; X = 2-pyridyl, 2-methyl-4-thiazolyl, 2-methyl-4-oxazolyl; or R1a, R1b together = trimethylene; R2 = Me, Et, Pr; X = 2-pyridyl, 2-methyl-4-thiazolyl, 2-methyl-4-oxazolyl; or simultaneously R1a = R1b = Me; R2 = Me, Et, Pr; X = 2-pyridyl, 2-methyl-4-thiazolyl or 2-methyl-4-oxazolyl; and the N and/or S atoms in X can be in an oxidized form; and if R2 and R8 = Me, X can only be a 2-pyridyl residue which is optionally oxidized at the nitrogen atom) and all possible stereoisomers and their mixts were prepared. Thus II was prepared in a multistep sequence from the starting materials III and IV. The novel compds. interact with tubulin by stabilizing the formed microtubuli. The compds. are able to influence the cell division in a phase-specific manner and are suited for treating malignant tumors, for example, ovarian cancer, gastric carcinoma, colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma, and acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia. The inventive compds. are suited for use in anti-angiogenic therapy as well as for treating chronic inflammatory diseases (psoriasis, arthritis). In order to prevent uncontrolled cell proliferations and to improve the compatibility of medical implants, the inventive compds. can be applied or incorporated in polymeric materials. The inventive compds. can be used alone or, in order to achieve additive or synergistic effects, in conjunction with addnl. constituents and substance classes which can be use in tumor therapy.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2000:15195 CAPLUS

DN 132:64110
 TI The preparation process, intermediate products and pharmaceutical use of epothilone derivatives
 IN Buchmann, Bernd; Klar, Ulrich; Skuballa, Werner; Schwede, Wolfgang;
 Schirner, Michael; Menrad, Andreas
 PA Schering A.-G., Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000000485	A1	20000106	WO 1999-EP4915	19990630
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 19830060	A1	20000210	DE 1998-19830060	19980630
	DE 19923001	A1	20001116	DE 1999-19923001	19990513
	AU 9950369	A1	20000117	AU 1999-50369	19990630
PRAI	DE 1998-19830060	A	19980630		
	DE 1999-19923001	A	19990513		
	WO 1999-EP4915	W	19990630		
OS	CASREACT 132:64110; MARPAT 132:64110				
GI					

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to new epothilone derivs. I [R1a, R1b = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-10-aralkyl; R1aR1b = (CH₂)_m, m = 2 - 5; R2a, R2b = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-10-aralkyl; R2aR2b = (CH₂)_n, n = 2 - 5; R3 = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-10-aralkyl; R4a, R4b = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-10-aralkyl; R4aR4b = (CH₂)_m, m = 2 - 5; D-E = CH₂CH₂, CH:CH, C.tpbond.C, oxirane ring, CH(OH)CH(OH), CH(OH)CH₂; R5 = C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-10-aralkyl; R6, R7 = H; R6R7 = O, bond; R8 = C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-10-aralkyl; R25 = H, C1-10-alkyl, C1-10-hydroxyalkyl, C1-10-haloalkyl; X = O, (OR₉)₂, C₂-10-alkylene- α , ω -dioxy, CR₁₁R₁₂; CX = CH(OR₁₀); R9 = C1-20-alkyl; R10 = H, protecting group; R11, R12 = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-10-aralkyl; R11R12 = CH₂, C₅-7-carbocyclic ring; Y = O, CY = CH₂; CZ = CH(OR₁₃), R13 = H, protecting group] which are prepared via cyclization of ketones II [R15 = H, OH halogen, OR_{15a}, OSO₂R_{15b}; R15a = H, SO₂-alkyl, SO₂-aryl, SO₂-aralkyl, (CH₂)_o, CR_{16a}R_{16b}; R15b = H, C1-20-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl; R16a, R16b = H, C1-10-alkyl, aryl, C7-20-aralkyl; R16aR16b = (CH₂)_q; o = 2 - 4; q = 3 - 6]. Thus, epothilone derivative III was prepared via macrolactonization of carboxylic acid IV with 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride and Et₃N in THF followed by deprotection with aqueous CF₃CO₂H in CH₂C₁₂. I cooperate with tubulin by stabilizing formed microtubuli.

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:126888 CAPLUS
 DN 130:196529
 TI Preparation of new epothilone derivatives as pharmaceutical agents
 IN Klar, Ulrich; Schwede, Wolfgang; Skuballa, Werner; Buchmann, Bernd;
 Schirner, Michael
 PA Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

R6, R7 = H, together = a saturated bond or O; R8 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl all of which may be substituted] are prepared. Thus, the title compds. (4S,7R,8S,9S,13E,16S(E))- and (4S,7R,8S,9S,13Z,16S(E))-4,8-dihydroxy-7-ethyl-16-(1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl)-1-oxa-5,5,9,13-tetramethylcyclohexadec-13-en-2,6-dione (II) were prepared in many steps. The new compds. interact with tubulin by stabilizing formed microtubuli. They are capable of influencing cell division in a phase-specific manner and are suitable for the treatment of malignant tumors, such as ovarian, gastric, colon, breast, lung, head and neck carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, malignant melanoma, and acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia. They are also suited for anti-angiogenesis therapy and for the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases (psoriasis, arthritis). To prevent uncontrolled cell growth on, and for better tolerability of, medical implants, the derivs. can be introduced into or applied to polymeric materials. The compds. provided for in the invention can be used alone or, to achieve additive or synergistic effects, in combination with other principles and substance categories used in tumor therapy.

two alkoxy groups, etc.; Y = O, H₂; Z = O, (H, OH), (H, protected OH); R1a, R1b = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or together = (CH₂)_m where m = 2, 3, 4, 5; R2a, R2b = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or together = (CH₂)_n where n = 2, 3, 4, 5; when D-E = CH₂CH₂ or when Y = O, R2a or R2b may not be H/Me; R3 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R4a, R4b = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or together = (CH₂)_p where p = 2, 3, 4, 5; D-E = CH₂CH₂, CH:CH, C.tplbond.C, 2,3-oxiranediyl, CH(OH)CH(OH), CH(OH)CH₂; R5 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R6, R7 = H, together = a saturated bond or O; R8 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl all of which may be substituted] are prepared. Thus, the title compds. (4S,7R,8S,9S,13E,16S(E))- and (4S,7R,8S,9S,13Z,16S(E))-4,8-dihydroxy-7-ethyl-16-(1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl)-1-oxa-5,5,9,13-tetramethylcyclohexadec-13-en-2,6-dione (II) were prepared in many steps. The new compds. interact with tubulin by stabilizing formed microtubuli. They are capable of influencing cell division in a phase-specific manner and are suitable for the treatment of malignant tumors, such as ovarian, gastric, colon, breast, lung, head and neck carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, malignant melanoma, and acute lymphocytic and myelocytic leukemia. They are also suited for anti-angiogenesis therapy and for the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases (psoriasis, arthritis). To prevent uncontrolled cell growth on, and for better tolerability of, medical implants, the derivs. can be introduced into or applied to polymeric materials. The compds. provided for in the invention can be used alone or, to achieve additive or synergistic effects, in combination with other principles and substance categories used in tumor therapy.

=> d hitstr 19

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT 220773-43-3P 220773-46-6P 220773-47-7P

220773-84-2P 220773-90-0P 220774-02-7P

220774-05-0P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

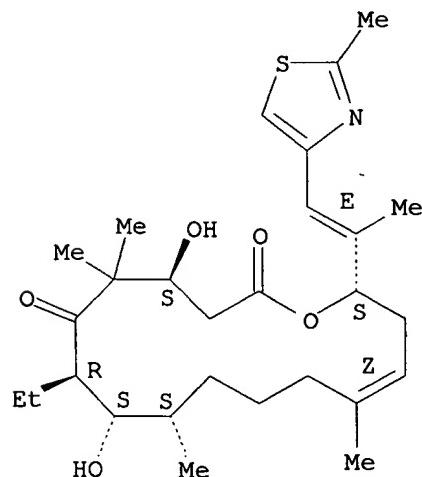
(preparation of epothilone derivs as antitumor agents)

(preparation of)

RN 220775-45-3 CA INDEX
CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 7-ethyl-4,8-dihydroxy-5,5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7R,8S,9S,13Z,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



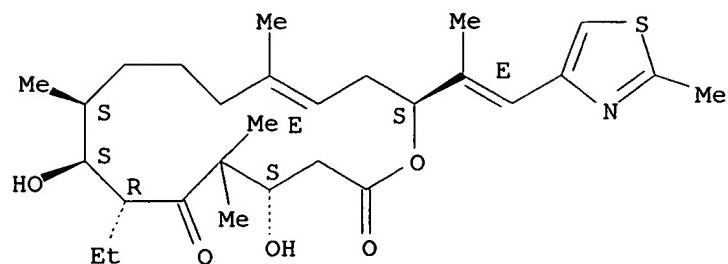
RN 220773-46-6 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 7-ethyl-4,8-dihydroxy-5,5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-,

(4S,7R,8S,9S,13E,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

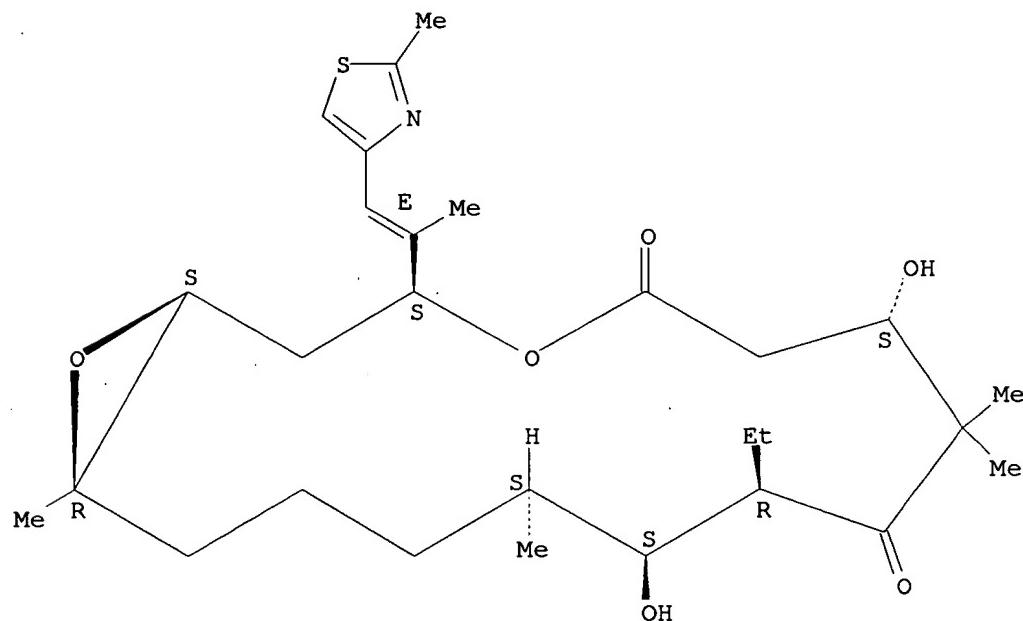


RN 220773-47-7 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1S,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

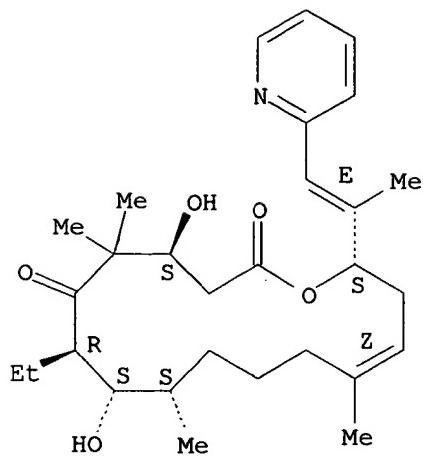


RN 220773-84-2 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 7-ethyl-4,8-dihydroxy-5,5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7R,8S,9S,13Z,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

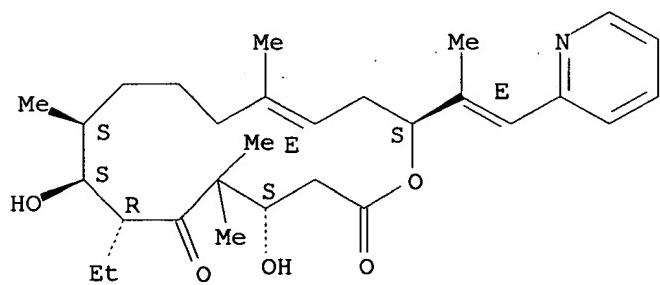


RN 220773-90-0 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 7-ethyl-4,8-dihydroxy-5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7R,8S,13E,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

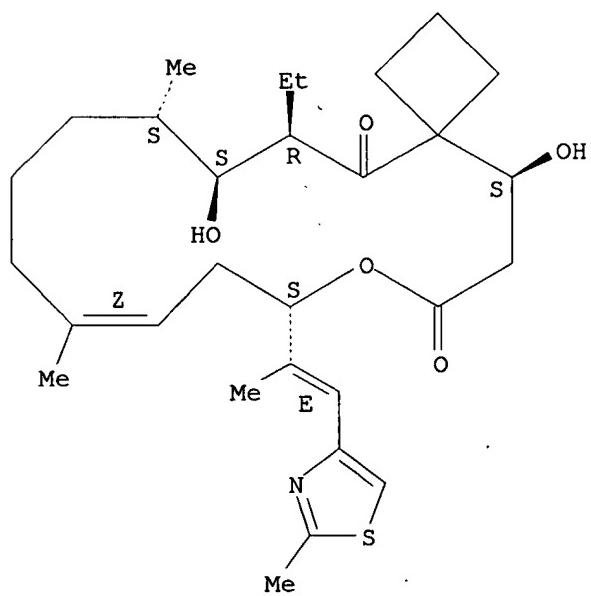


RN 220774-02-7 CAPLUS

CN 8-Oxaspiro[3.15]nonadec-11-ene-7,19-dione, 18-ethyl-5,17-dihydroxy-12,16-dimethyl-9-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (5S,9S,11Z,16S,17S,18R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

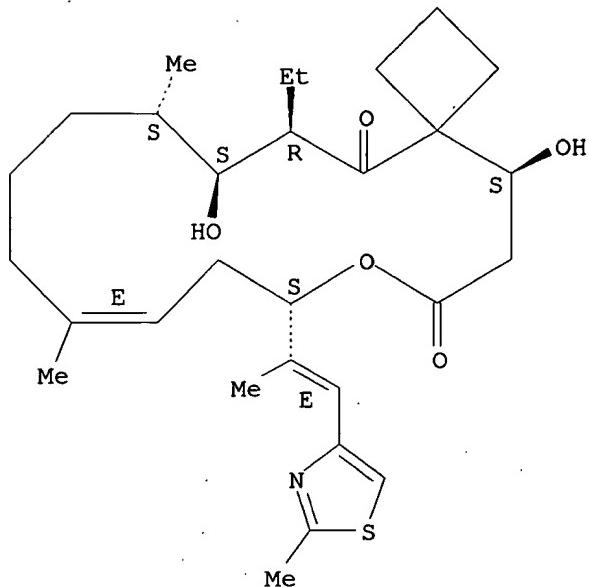


RN 220774-05-0 CAPLUS

CN 8-Oxaspiro[3.15]nonadec-11-ene-7,19-dione, 18-ethyl-5,17-dihydroxy-12,16-dimethyl-9-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (5S,9S,11E,16S,17S,18R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.



IT 220773-48-8P 220773-49-9P 220773-50-2P

220773-61-5P 220773-85-3P 220773-86-4P

220773-87-5P 220773-88-6P 220773-89-7P

220773-91-1P 220773-92-2P 220773-94-4P

220773-95-5P 220774-03-8P 220774-04-9P

220774-06-1P 220774-07-2P 220776-11-4P

220776-13-6P 220776-15-8P 220776-17-0P

220776-19-2P 220776-20-5P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

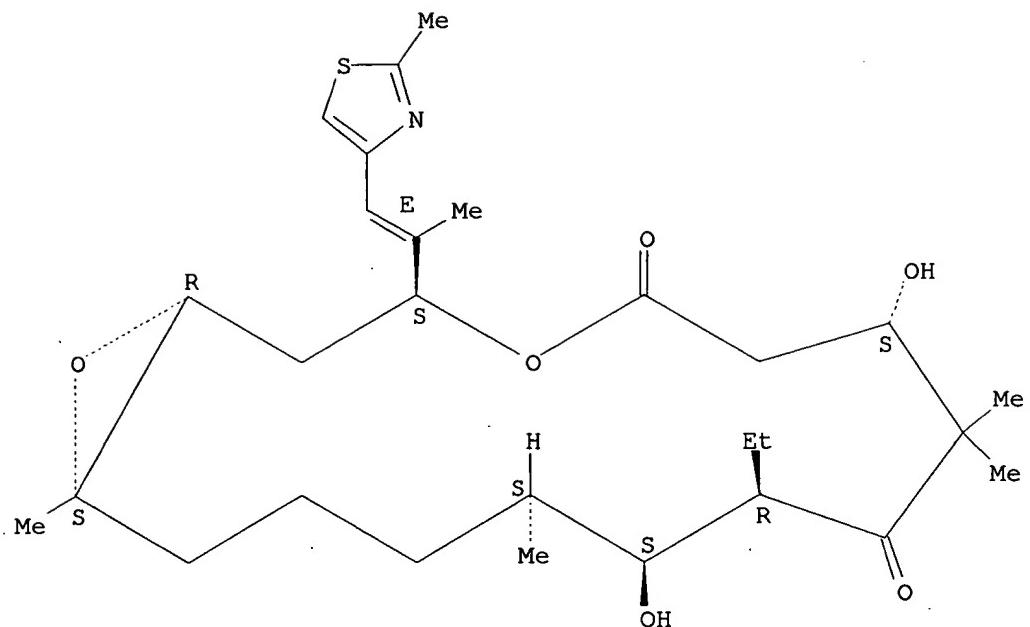
(preparation of epothilone derivs. as antitumor agents)

RN 220773-48-8 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1R,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

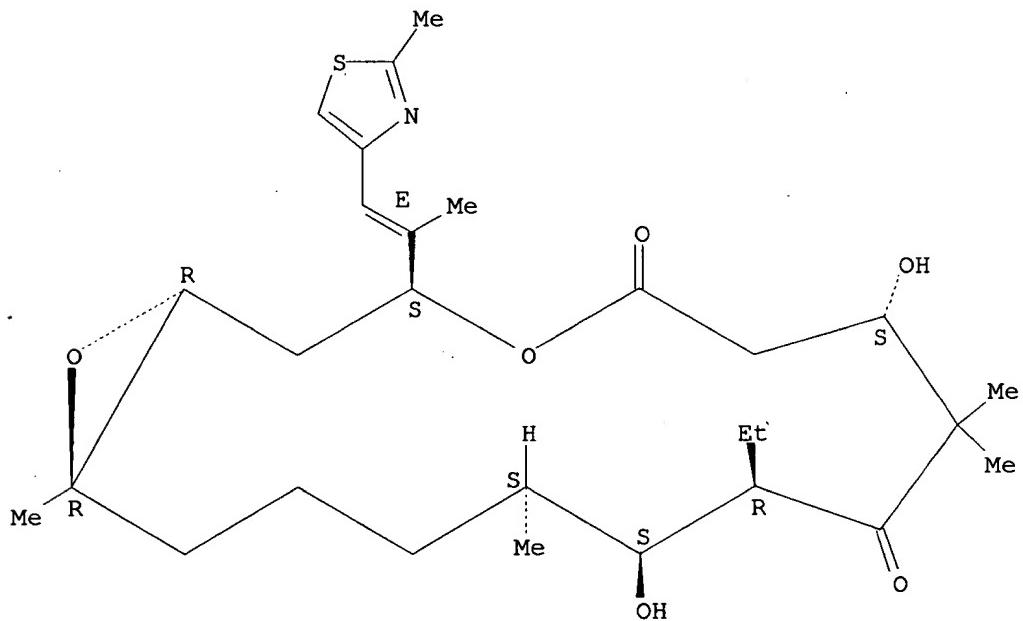


RN 220773-49-9 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-,(1R,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

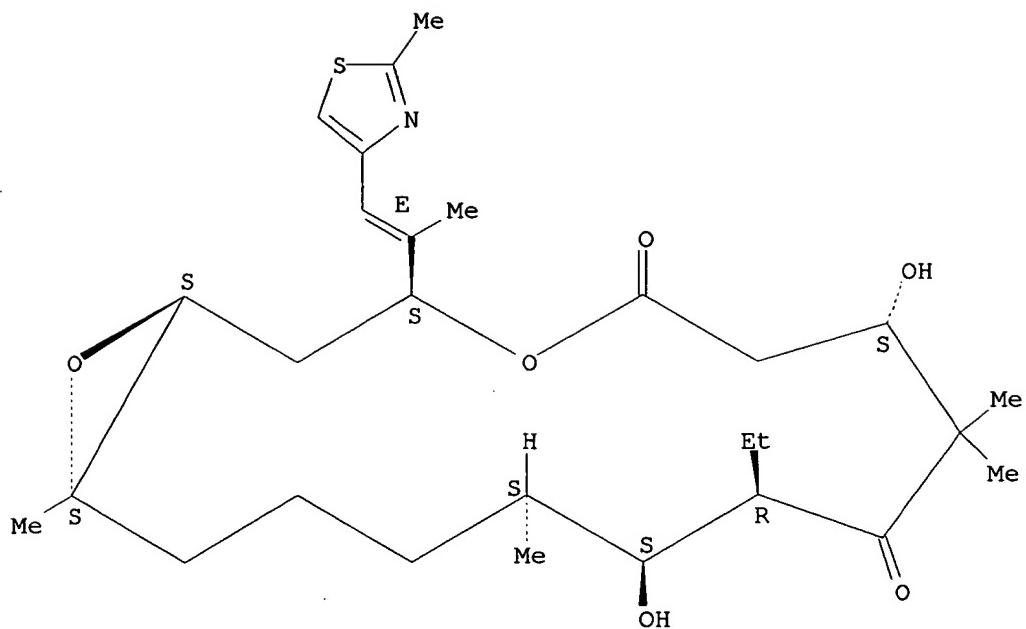


RN 220773-50-2 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-,(1S,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

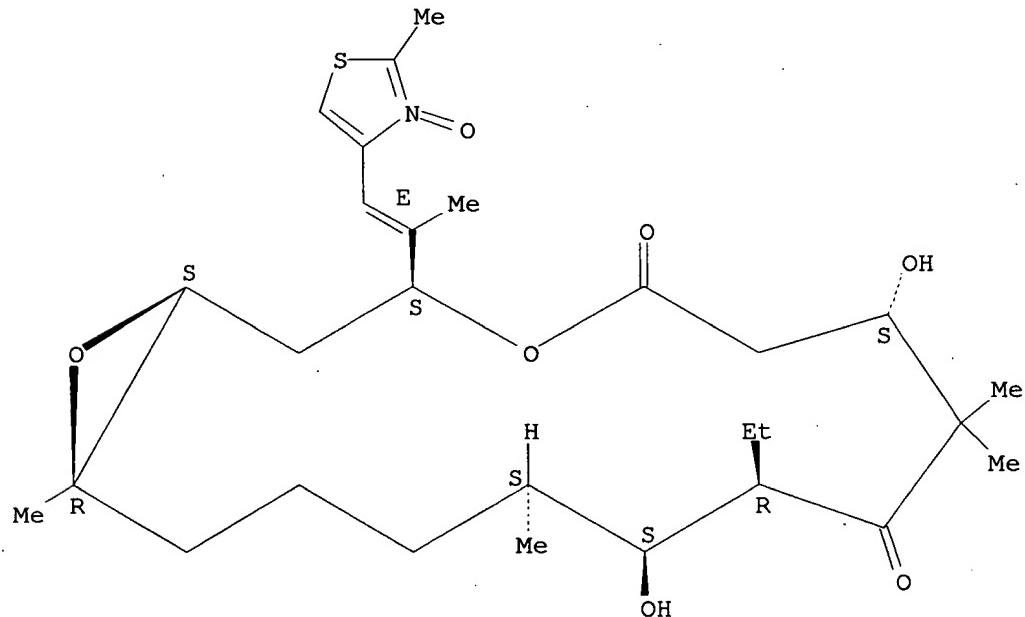


RN 220773-61-5 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-3-oxido-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1S,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

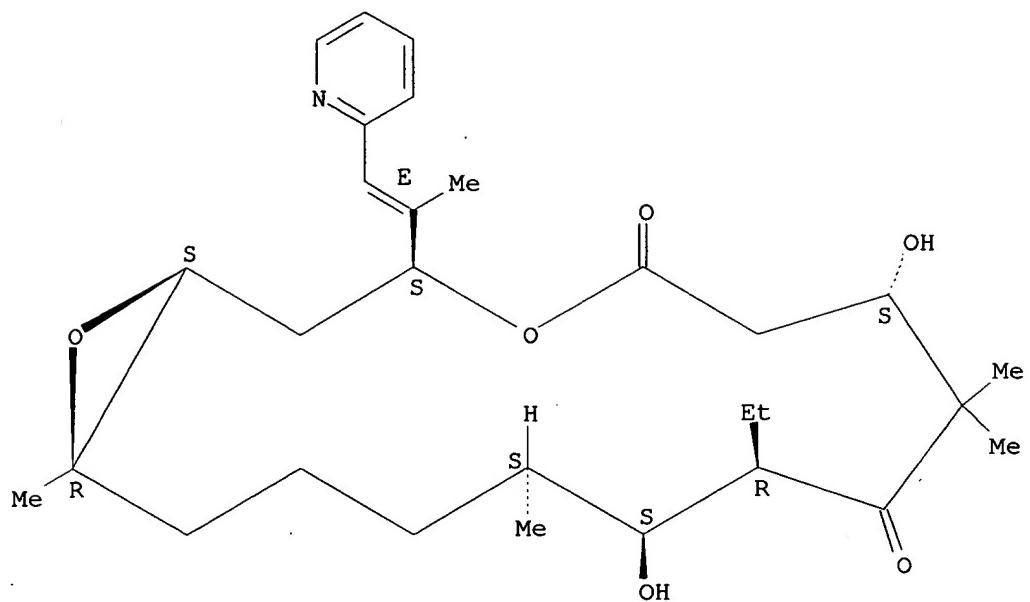


RN 220773-85-3 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (1S,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

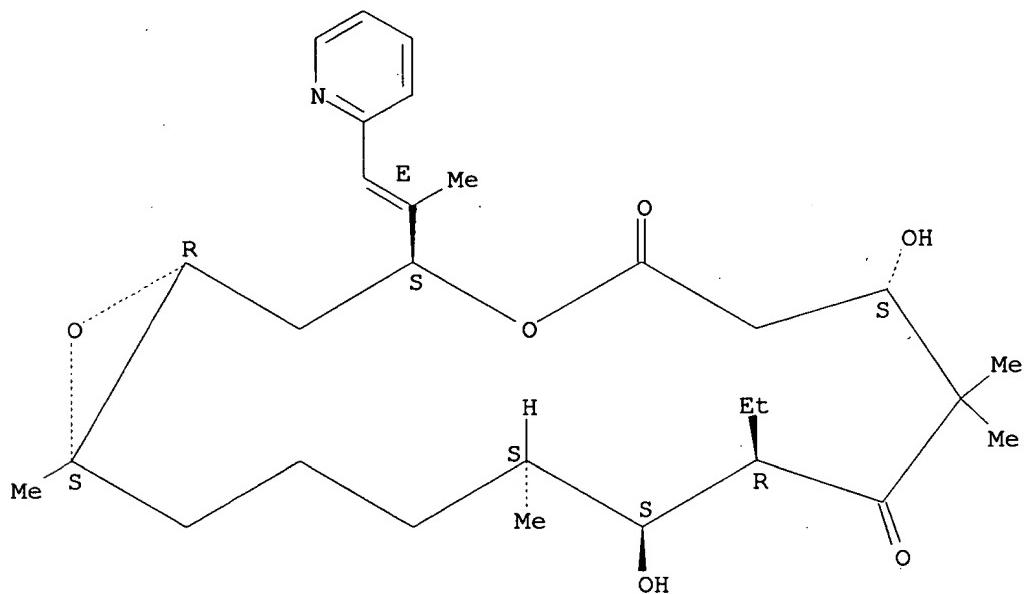


RN 220773-86-4 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (1R,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

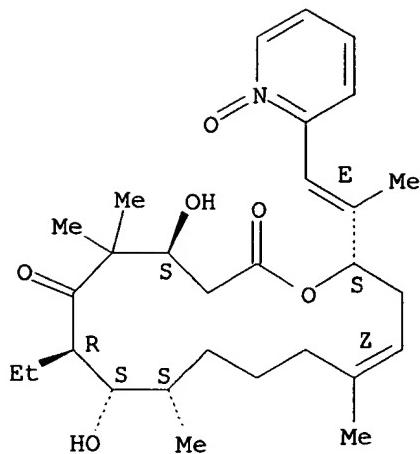


RN 220773-87-5 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 7-ethyl-4,8-dihydroxy-5,5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(1-oxido-2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7R,8S,9S,13Z,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

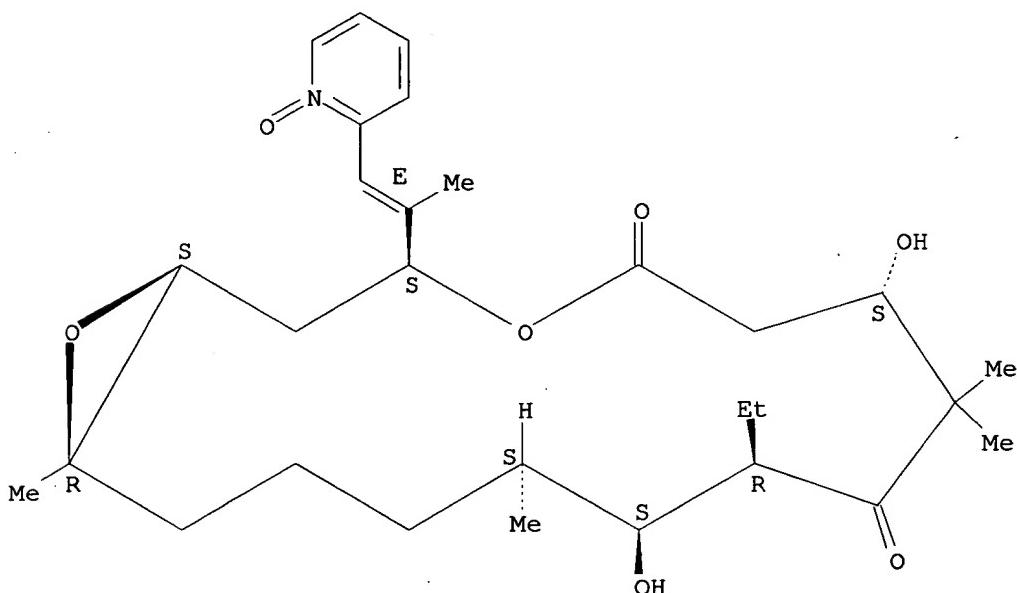


RN 220773-88-6 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(1-oxido-2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (1S,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

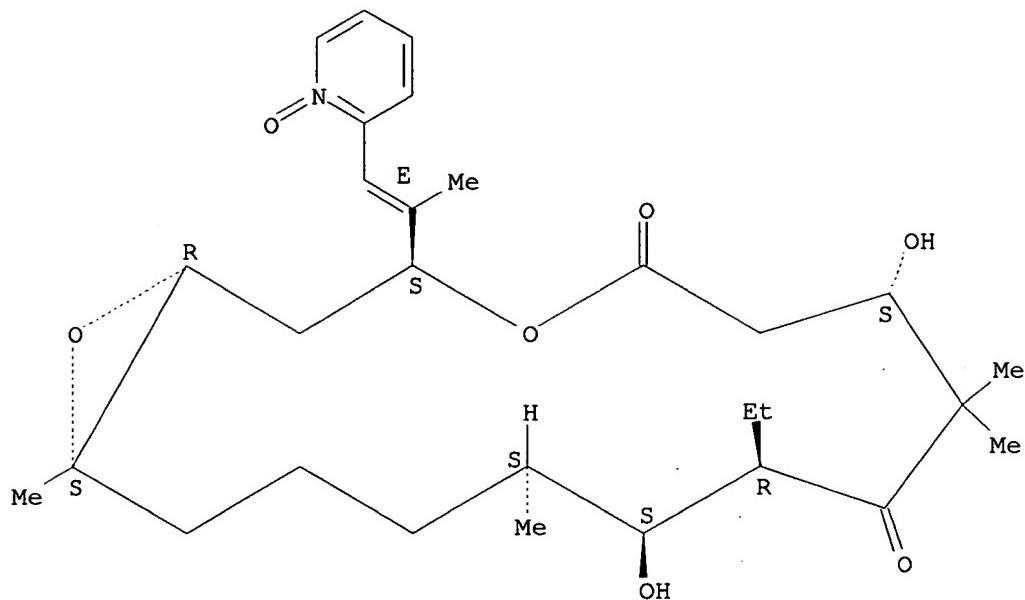


RN 220773-89-7 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(1-oxido-2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (1R,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

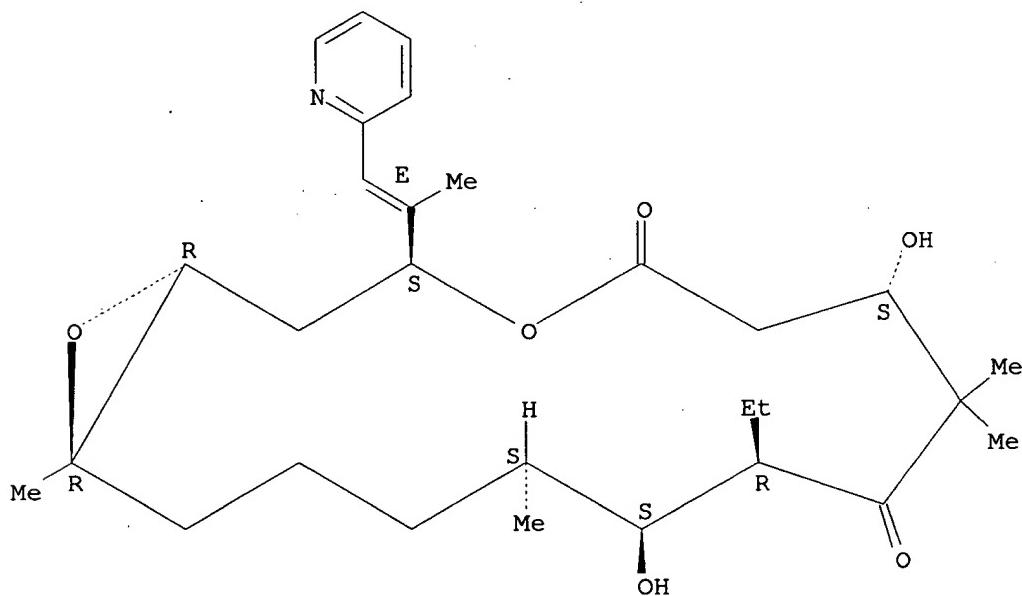


RN 220773-91-1 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-,(1R,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

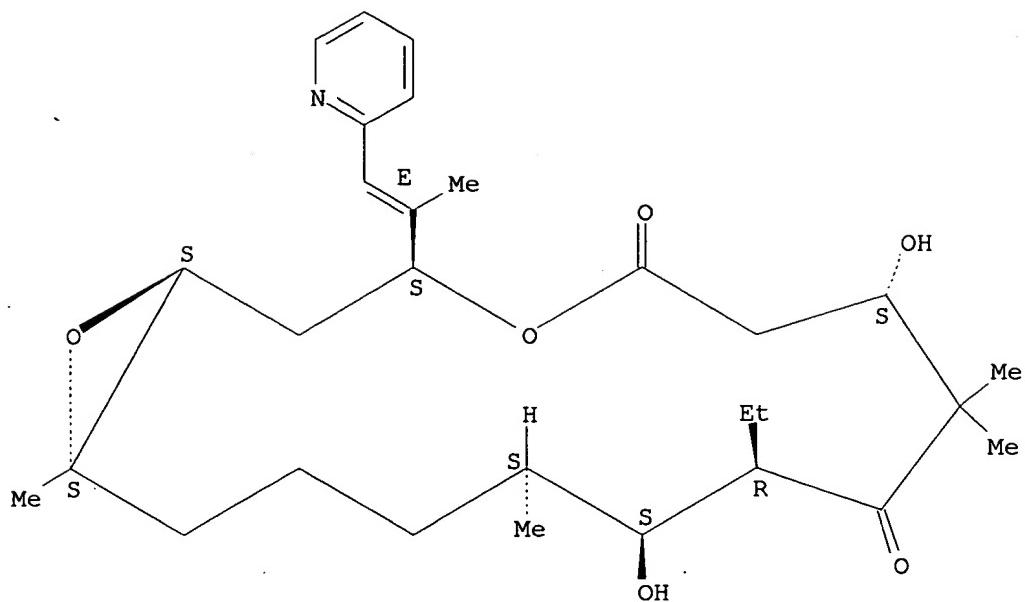


RN 220773-92-2 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-,(1S,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

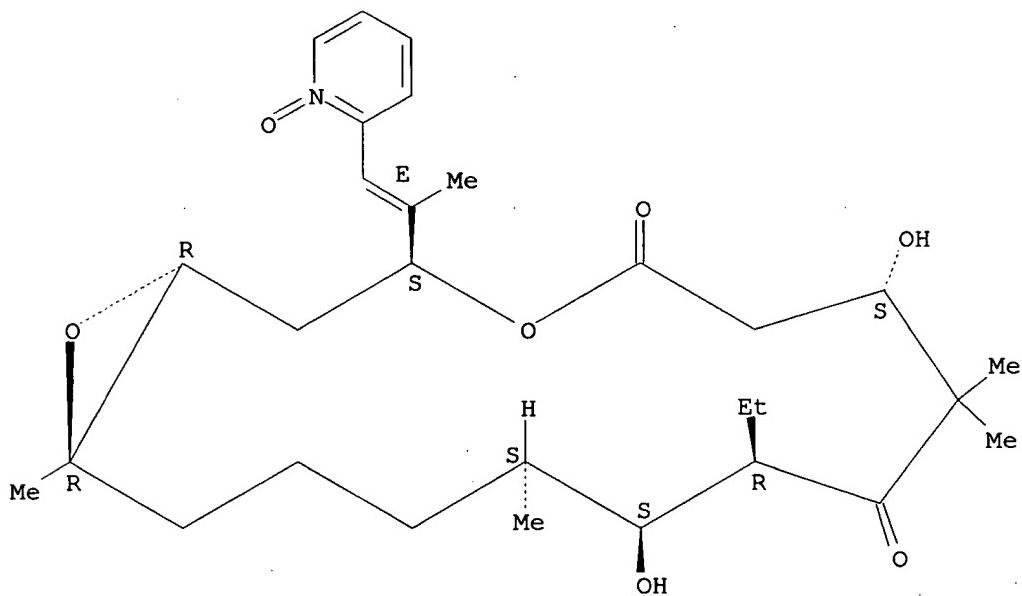


RN 220773-94-4 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(1-oxido-2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (1R,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

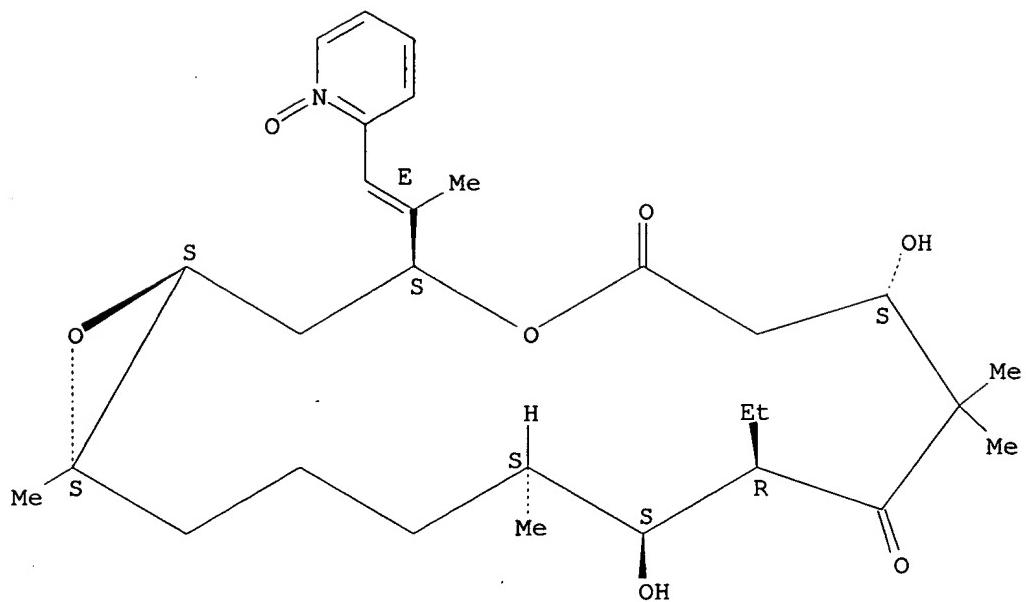


RN 220773-95-5 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(1-oxido-2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (1S,3S,7S,10R,11S,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



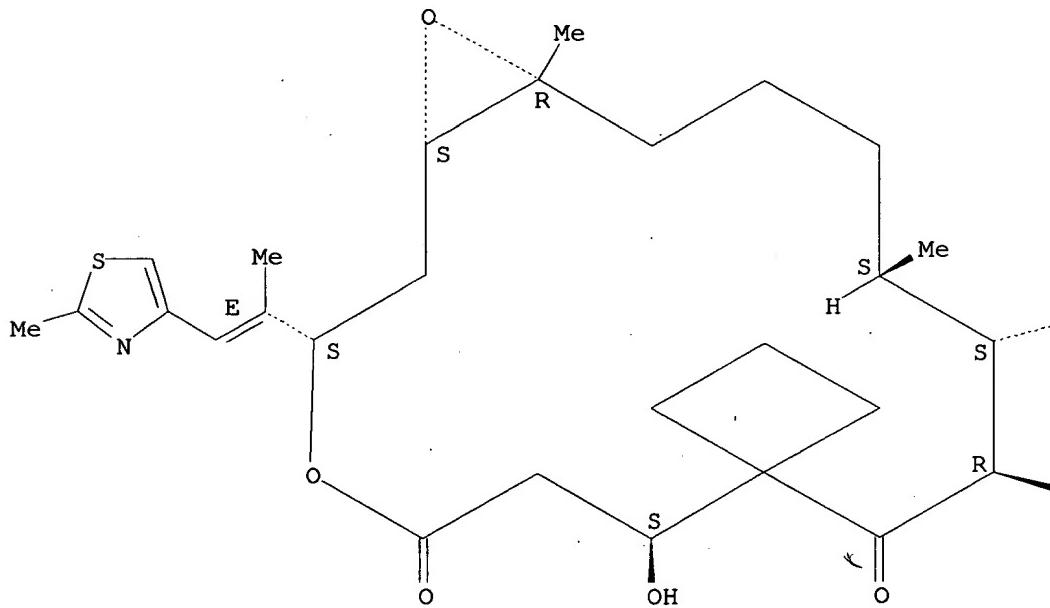
RN 220774-03-8 CAPLUS

CN Spiro[cyclobutane-1,8'-(4,17)dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane]-5',9'-dione, 10'-ethyl-7',11'-dihydroxy-12',16'-dimethyl-3'-(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1'S,3'S,7'S,10'R,11'S,12'S,16'R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



OH

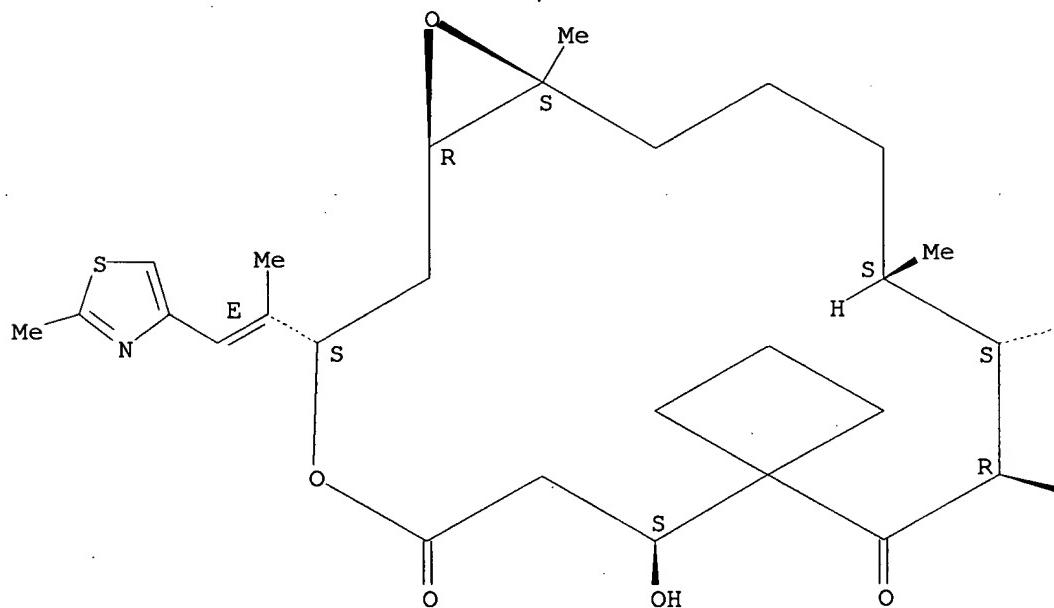
Et

RN 220774-04-9 CAPLUS

CN Spiro[cyclobutane-1,8'-[4,17]dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane]-5',9'-dione,
 10'-ethyl-7',11'-dihydroxy-12',16'-dimethyl-3'-(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-
 4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1'R,3'S,7'S,10'R,11'S,12'S,16'S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



OH

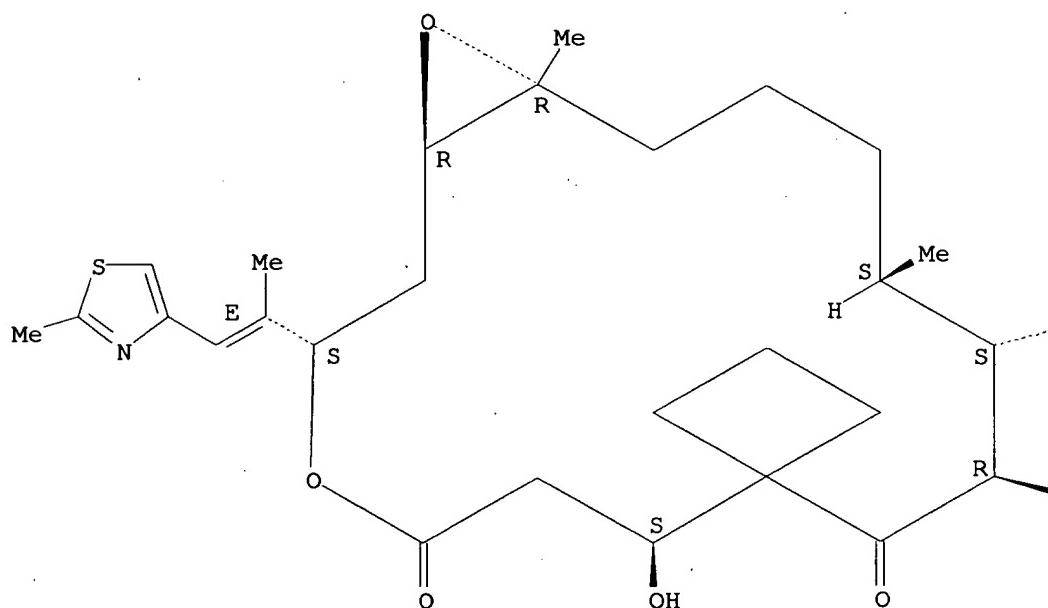
Et

RN 220774-06-1 CAPLUS

CN Spiro[cyclobutane-1,8'-[4,17]dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane]-5',9'-dione,
 10'-ethyl-7',11'-dihydroxy-12',16'-dimethyl-3'-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-
 4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1'R,3'S,7'S,10'R,11'S,12'S,16'R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



OH

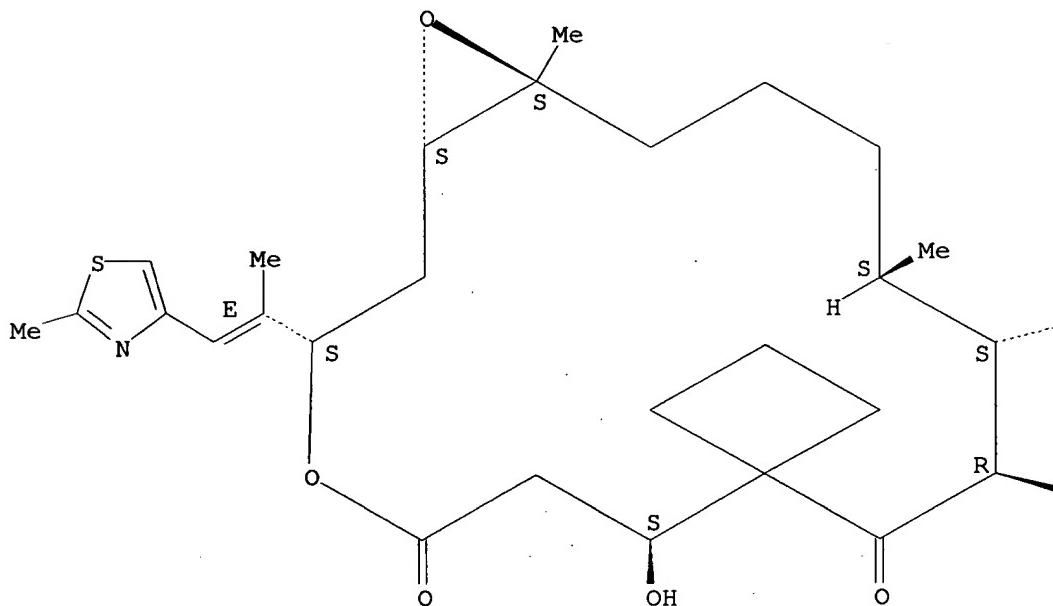
Et

RN 220774-07-2 CAPLUS

CN Spiro[cyclobutane-1,8'-[4,17]dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane]-5',9'-dione,
 10'-ethyl-7',11'-dihydroxy-12',16'-dimethyl-3'-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-
 4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1'S,3'S,7'S,10'R,11'S,12'S,16'S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



OH

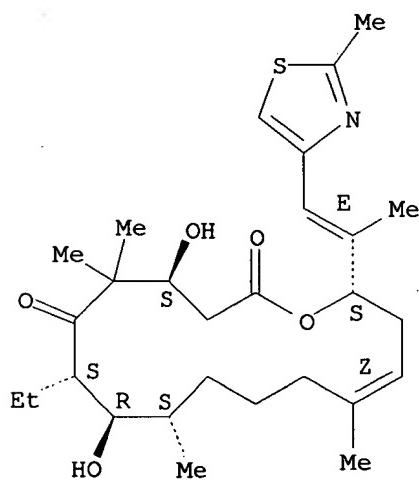
Et

RN 220776-11-4 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 7-ethyl-4,8-dihydroxy-5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7S,8R,9S,13Z,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

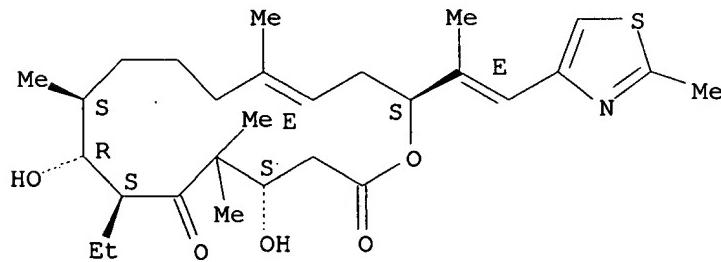


RN 220776-13-6 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 7-ethyl-4,8-dihydroxy-5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7S,8R,9S,13E,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

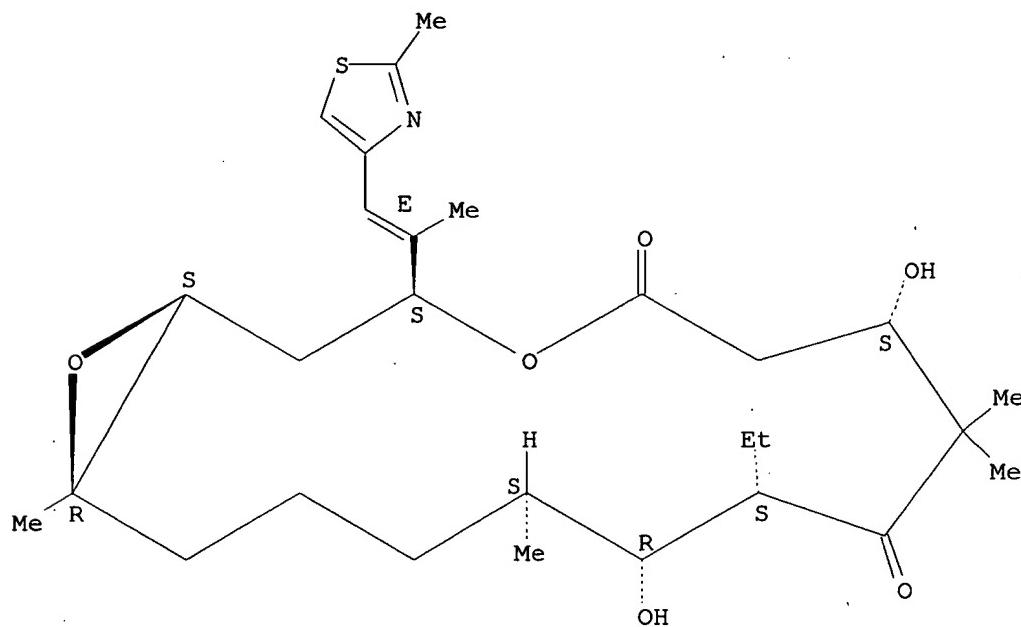


RN 220776-15-8 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-
8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-,
(1S,3S,7S,10S,11R,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

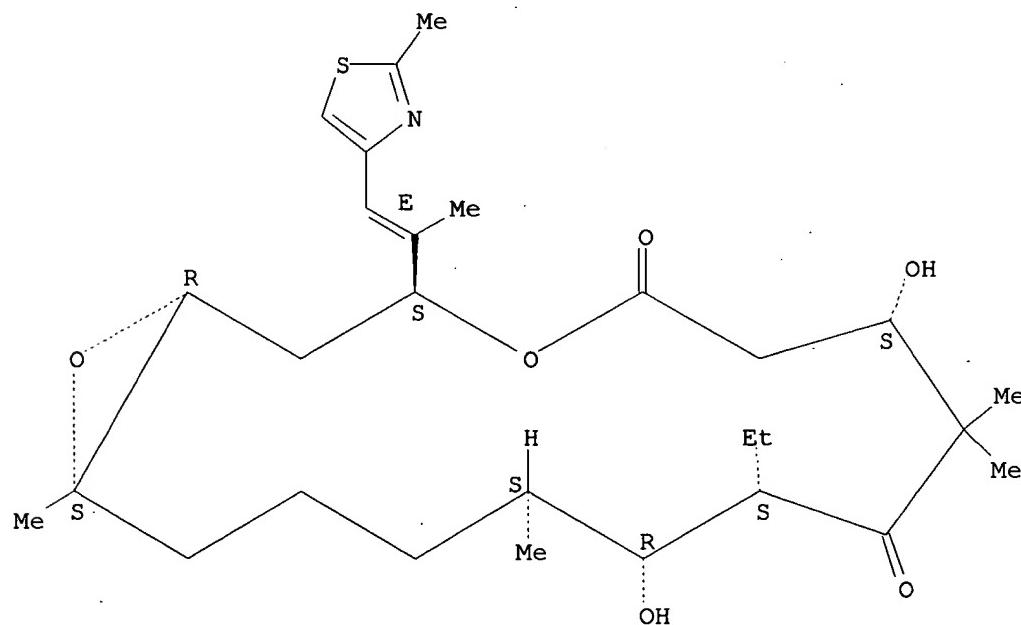


RN 220776-17-0 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-
8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-,
(1R,3S,7S,10S,11R,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

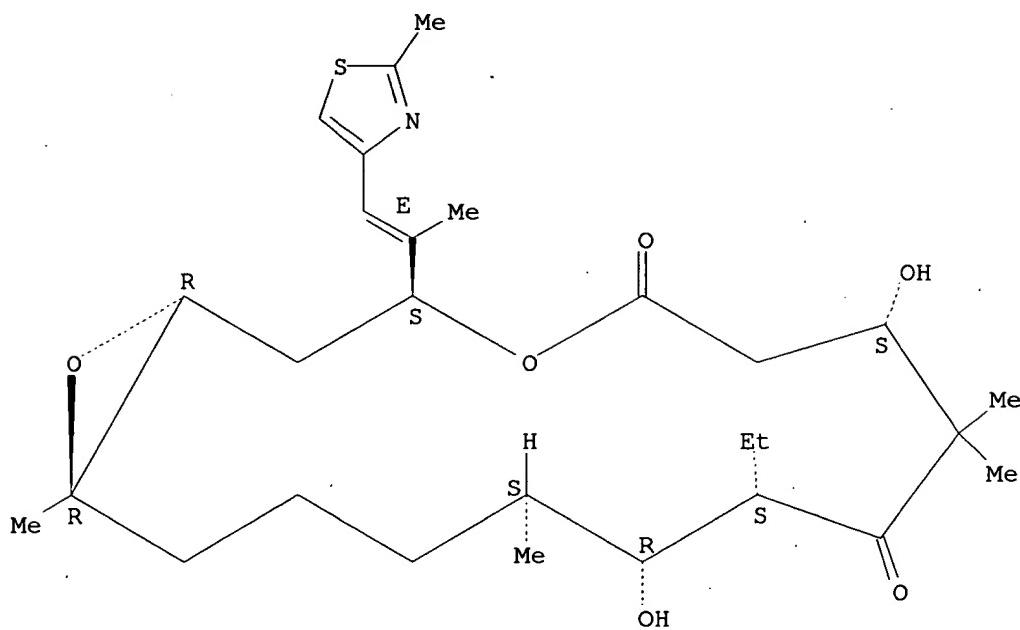


RN 220776-19-2 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-
8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-,

(1R,3S,7S,10S,11R,12S,16R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

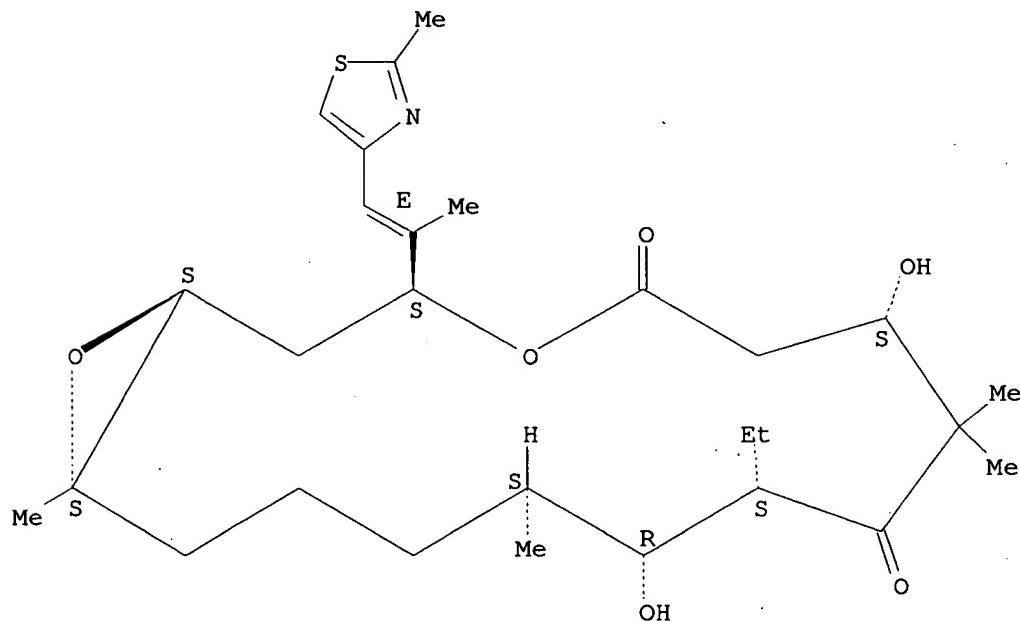
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 220776-20-5 CAPLUS

CN 4,17-Dioxabicyclo[14.1.0]heptadecane-5,9-dione, 10-ethyl-7,11-dihydroxy-8,8,12,16-tetramethyl-3-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (1S,3S,7S,10S,11R,12S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 220774-32-3P 220775-35-9P 220775-37-1P

220775-73-5P 220775-75-7P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

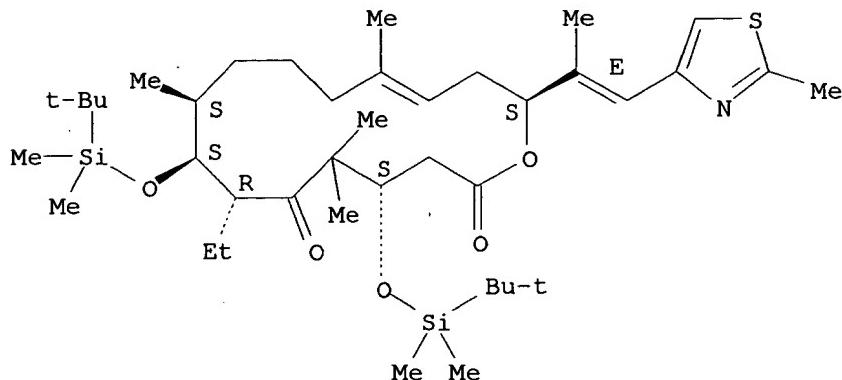
(preparation of epothilone derivs. as antitumor agents)

RN 220774-32-3 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 4,8-bis[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-7-ethyl-5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7R,8S,9S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

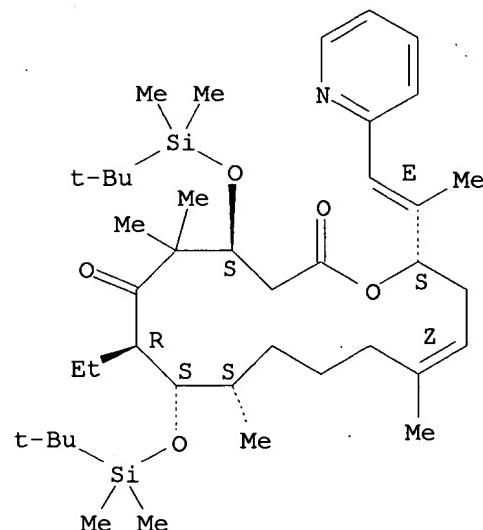


RN 220775-35-9 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 4,8-bis[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-7-ethyl-5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7R,8S,9S,13Z,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

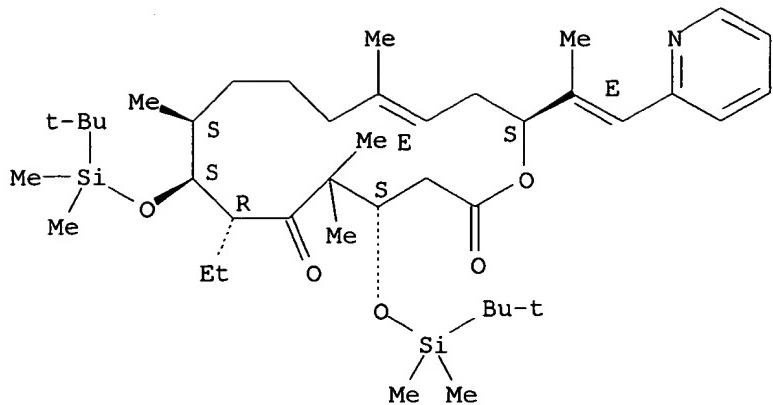


RN 220775-37-1 CAPLUS

CN Oxacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,6-dione, 4,8-bis[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-7-ethyl-5,9,13-tetramethyl-16-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-, (4S,7R,8S,9S,13E,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.

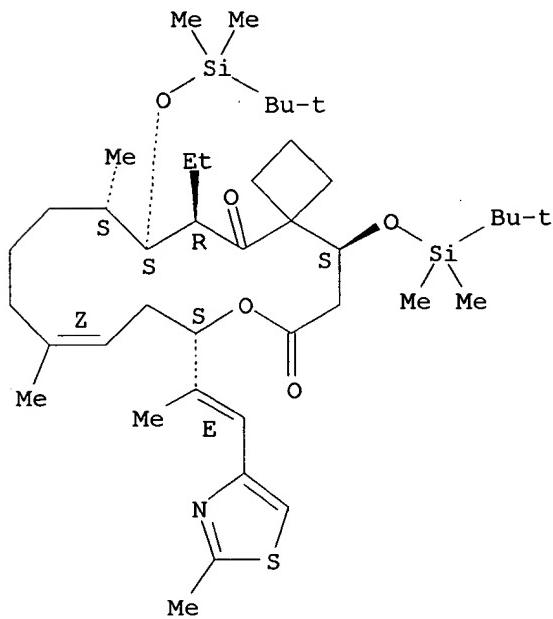


RN 220775-73-5 CAPLUS

CN 8-Oxaspiro[3.15]nonadec-11-ene-7,19-dione, 5,17-bis[[1,1-dimethylethyl]dimethylsilyloxy]-18-ethyl-12,16-dimethyl-9-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (5S,9S,11Z,16S,17S,18R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 220775-75-7 CAPLUS

CN 8-Oxaspiro[3.15]nonadec-11-ene-7,19-dione, 5,17-bis[[1,1-dimethylethyl]dimethylsilyloxy]-18-ethyl-12,16-dimethyl-9-[(1E)-1-methyl-2-(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethenyl]-, (5S,9S,11E,16S,17S,18R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as described by E or Z.

